

Germans take up hooligan mantle

FROM JOHN GOODBODY
IN STOCKHOLM

AS THE last England soccer followers began leaving Sweden yesterday, German fans continued the hooliganism that has marred the European Championship by rampaging through Gothenburg before their country's game against Holland last night.

Up to 200 of the estimated 15,000 German supporters attacked Dutch fans by throwing fireworks and bottles, and smashed car and shop windows. They pelted riot police with stones.

Police in Gothenburg said that five Swedes had been injured in the fighting and that buses and trams had been taken off the streets to prevent their windows being broken. Police adopted the same strategy as against the England fans by dividing the mob into smaller groups and moving in to arrest suspected ringleaders.

Four years ago, at the last European championship, the Germans sometimes began the fighting that led to nearly 800 people being arrested, including 394 English. At the 1990 World Cup, the Germans committed perhaps the most savage assaults of the competition during one outbreak in Milan and also fought the English before and after their semi-final in Turin.

After the fighting here on Wednesday night, which led to 32 English and 28 Swedes being arrested, police went to a campsite early yesterday holding about 300 supporters and individually screened them all before they left the city. They were compared with photographs and video pictures taken of the disturbances. Five more English were arrested.

Gosta Welandar, deputy police commissioner of Stockholm, said that his officers were "not used to dealing with people like these English hooligans. Although my officers have been training for several months, it was a shock to meet them face to face."

"The Scottish have behaved extremely well and are very happy. It is strange that, in one island, two groups of people can behave so differently."

However, Bo Nilsson, in charge of the officers in the street fighting in Stockholm, said: "The hooliganism was no worse than what occurs routinely in Stockholm, with youths walking through the city centre smashing windows and overturning concrete flower pots. The damage was no more than for a normal Friday or Saturday night."

Stuart Jones, page 31



Meeting his match: a handcuffed England fan is held by Swedish riot police in Stockholm after the fighting on Wednesday night

Bottomley endorses a new status for alternative medicine

BY ALISON ROBERTS

ALTERNATIVE medicine took a step closer to respectable medical status yesterday and may soon be regularly offered alongside orthodox treatments.

A new umbrella organisation, endorsed by Virginia Bottomley, the health secretary, and cautiously welcomed by the British Medical Association, was launched at the House of Commons with plans to register and accredit its 20,000 therapist members.

The new British Complementary Medicine Association (BCMA) wants to see alternative therapies integrated into conventional health care provision so that patients will be offered a choice between the two within one practice. Since April, GPs have been able to refer patients to alternative therapists for treatment on the NHS, provided that doctors remain clinically accountable. Family Health Services Authorities have agreed to reimburse 60 per cent of the therapists' fees, and fund health promotion clinics.

Arthur Kennedy, president of the BMA, accepted the aims of the new organisation, but said GPs should remain firmly in charge of diagnosis. "I think a register is important as a means of excluding charlatans and quacks. It is very important to have people who have been generally trained first before practising these various disciplines."

The plans will cover only those who want to be registered and there is still no statutory regulation of alternative therapists. Professor James Payne, deputy chairman of the BMA's board of education and science, who led an inquiry into complementary medicine in Britain, remains sceptical.

He said: "I think they are being extremely optimistic if they think that many GPs are going to rush out and call on their local therapists. I think you have to be cautious about accepting this as a move forward. I am not convinced that it is a major advance." Professor Payne said that some branches of alternative medicine, in particular osteopathy, had organised training courses and colleges. Others, such as hypnotherapy, were still unregulated and patients should use practitioners with caution.

Alternative therapies become more popular every year. Last year an estimated 70,000 patients visited complementary medicine practitioners every week, 78 per cent for musculoskeletal disorders. One in three of the patients went to alternative therapists without seeing a medical doctor first.

Susan Horsewood-Lee is a GP who makes full use of a list of therapists practising in west London. She invited each practitioner to see her before referring patients. About ten patients a week are sent to aromatherapists, masseurs, osteopaths and nutritional counsellors. "Patients would always much rather have natural therapies than drugs," she said.

Health, L&T section, page 4

Moves to lift GPs' 24-hour burden

BY JEREMY LAURANCE,
HEALTH SERVICE
CORRESPONDENT

HEALTH department ministers are considering offering concessions to family doctors angry about the burden of providing 24-hour cover for their patients. Virginia Bottomley, the health secretary, is understood to be "not unsympathetic" to their plight while remaining opposed to radical change.

The concessions could include an easing of the restrictions on the use of deputising services for night calls, which would reverse the policy of the last ten years. Other possibilities include a survey of night calls to determine the extent of the burden and a campaign to discourage patients from making unnecessary demands at night.

GPs are expected to vote to opt out of providing round the clock cover at their annual conference next week. BMA leaders want responsibility for cover to be given to Family Health Service Authorities. However, such a move, as well as being unwelcome to the government, carries risks for the GPs whose status as self-employed independent contractors depends on their nominally providing a 24-hour service.

Requiring them to retain responsibility while easing the amount of out-of-hours work could provide a compromise, ministers believe. But this would be a change in the prevailing orthodoxy that patients are better looked after by their own doctor or one who knows them.

Leading article, page 15

Reynolds confident Irish will vote yes

BY EDWARD GORMAN,
IRELAND CORRESPONDENT

THE people of Ireland went to the polls yesterday to deliver a verdict on European union which could be instrumental in either resurrecting or killing off the Maastricht process after the defeat of the treaty in Denmark.

Albert Reynolds, the prime minister, who held talks with Anibal Cavaco Silva, the Portuguese prime minister, over lunch at government buildings in Dublin, said he was not expecting a victory for the no campaign.

"We are quite confident that the Irish people, with their innate commonsense, will have weighed up the pros and cons... and will see clearly that the balance of advantage lies with a yes vote," he said.

As expected, the turnout was low, particularly in the rural west, and was likely to be no more than 55 per cent. In the absence of exit polls, and with counting on a constituency basis not beginning until this morning, the first reliable indication of the result will not come before lunchtime today, with the final figures expected some time between 5pm and 7pm.

Recent opinion polls have shown a comfortable lead for the yes campaign. The leaders of the main opposition parties, which have come together on a joint platform with the government for the referendum, also predicted the treaty would be endorsed. They made last-minute attempts to win over the estimated 23 per cent of the 2.4 million voters still undecided on the eve of polling, emphasising that fear over abortion should not be confused with the substantive political and economic issues at the heart of the treaty.

John Bruton, the leader of Fine Gael, said that a no vote would risk Ireland becoming isolated in Europe and again dependent on the British economy.

The opponents also kept up the pressure. Proinsias de Rossa, leader of Democratic Left, said the slide in the yes vote over recent weeks had not been halted and the no campaign would carry the day by a margin of 51 to 49.



Bottomley: sympathy with doctors' plight

THE TIMES FRIDAY JUNE 19 1992

NEWS IN BRIEF

Laura Davies has second operation

Laura Davies, the four-year-old from Eccles, Greater Manchester, who had a liver and bowel transplant in the United States eight days ago, underwent a second exploratory operation at the Children's Hospital in Pittsburgh yesterday (Ben Macintyre reports from New York).

The hospital said that doctors had detected high levels of bilirubin, a waste product, in her bloodstream, an early indication of a liver malfunction. Doctors became concerned when Laura's skin began to turn yellow and she complained of nausea but they said the need for another operation was "a minor setback".

□ The Princess of Wales has given a "modest" personal contribution to the Laura Davies Appeal which is paying for the double transplant, it was disclosed yesterday. The donation was promised in a letter received by Laura's parents on May 29, the day before they left for Pittsburgh. Katie Doyle, North Western Regional Health Authority spokeswoman, said the princess's secretary Patrick Jephcott wrote to say that Laura was in her thoughts.

Fire at nuclear plant

A fire broke out at the Hunterston B nuclear power station on the Ayrshire coast while maintenance work was being carried out on one of the reactor boilers yesterday. Scottish Nuclear said that nobody was injured and the fire was put out by its fire fighting staff. The fire started just after 6am when sparks from cutting equipment apparently ignited. Everyone was evacuated from the area and the pressure vessel containing the boiler was closed. The company said that the unit was not operating, having been shut down 11 weeks ago for routine maintenance. No nuclear material was involved and there was no offsite release of airborne radioactivity. Scottish CND said that although the reason was shut down, it was believed that there was fuel inside and that the fire was 25ft from the core.

11 hurt in train crash

Eleven people were slightly hurt yesterday when a diesel locomotive reversed into the front of a passenger train. The accident happened behind Stepping Hill maternity hospital at Stockport, Cheshire. The injured, who were on the Manchester to Grimsby train, were released from Stockport infirmary after treatment for cuts and bruises. A British Rail spokesman said quick thinking by the two drivers helped avert a possible tragedy. The locomotive was travelling "at slow speed" towards the passenger train when the train driver saw it approaching. "He stopped the train and went into the carriage and ushered the passengers to the rear. The loco driver jumped clear just before the impact."

Sellafield water worry

Sellafield might not be a suitable site for the repository of nuclear waste because it has an upward flow of ground water which might bring water contaminated by the nuclear waste to the surface, says a report for Cumbria County Council by consultants from Environmental Resources. "The present limited data and the lack of inter-borehole testing is a major deficiency in testing the suitability of the site," the report says. The leaders of the three political parties on the council issued a statement yesterday saying that the report reinforced the council's concerns and emphasised the need for delay until all the facts were known. The waste authority Nirex welcomed the report, which it said confirmed its own position that there was a need for further research into the hydrogeology of the area.

Island for sale at £12 m



An island which is home to one woman, 80,000 rabbits and a colony of grey seals is for sale at £500,000. The 625 acre Ramsey Island, left, off the Welsh coast, is part of Pembrokeshire National Park and is owned by a family trust. Sue Ward, the island manager, said: "It is great taking visitors around but the best time is when they have gone home and it is just me."

English chess disaster

The World Chess Olympics in the Philippines is rapidly turning into a disaster for England's new team captain, Michael Stean (Raymond Keene writes). Whatever team he fields in Manila seems destined for calamity. After losing to Iceland by 3-1 in round nine, England went on to a 2-2 draw with little-favoured Italy, a team with only one grand master in its line up. Nigel Short capped events by losing to Garcia Palermo while the British champion Julian Hodgson lost his game to Braga. England, which was seeded second and has a team of powerful grand masters, now has 22½ points, is placed around 20th in the competition, and is heading for its worst performance in the Chess Olympics since 1970. Russia leads with 29½ points plus one adjourned game. Four rounds are still to be played.

Salmonella outbreak

Nineteen cases of salmonella poisoning were confirmed yesterday in an outbreak traced to egg sandwiches bought in a health food store. Thirty-nine people are so far known to have fallen ill but 20 cases have yet to be confirmed as salmonella poisoning. The outbreak in Haverfordwest, Dyfed has been traced to a shop in the Welsh town.

Murder case remains

Two men accused of murdering Special Constable Glenn Goodman were remanded in custody yesterday for four weeks. Paul Patrick Magee, 42, and Michael O'Brien, 28, who were arrested in Pontefract, West Yorkshire, a week ago, were remanded by Old Thames magistrates, east London, until July 16. The pair are also charged with the attempted murder of PC Alexander Kelly, 32, at Headley Bar, North Yorkshire. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

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Fraud office power of investigation strengthened

BY FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

RIGHT OF SILENCE

IN THE wake of the House of Lords ruling last week, Kevin and Ian Maxwell are unlikely to be able to rely on the defendant's traditional right to silence when questioned by the Serious Fraud Office in connection with charges brought yesterday.

Over the centuries, the principle has become rooted in law that defendants should not be placed at risk of incriminating themselves and should not therefore have to answer any questions, on the ground that the material could then be used against him.

Last week, however, the law lords unanimously allowed an appeal by the Serious Fraud Office, reaffirming the wide investigative powers of the office to compel people to answer questions or face the sanction of a fine or imprisonment.

The law lords' ruling overturned a High Court judgment in November that once someone had been charged with an offence he or she was entitled to the traditional right of silence and need not comply with the fraud office's extensive questioning powers under section 2 of the Criminal Justice Act 1987.

The case was originally brought by a company director, Wallace Smith, chairman and managing director of Wallace Smith Trust Company, who maintained that once charged he was not obliged to answer the office's questions.

In the original action in the High Court, Lord Justice Nolan said that there was nothing in the 1987 act to suggest that the Serious Fraud Office could exercise its powers to investigate suspected serious or complex fraud without a caution where a person had

already been charged. One lawyer in last week's case indicated that in his view it was still open to a defendant to refuse to answer questions. The solicitor to Wallace Smith, Charles Buckley of Garstang, said that in his view the ruling had indicated that the Serious Fraud Office could ask questions but had not clarified the circumstances in which a defendant might refuse to answer.

Most lawyers view the ruling gloomily, regarding it as further a dent in the already eroded right to silence. Less attention has been paid to the powers of the Department of Trade and Industry investigators, who are looking into some of the associated aspects of the Maxwell pension funds enquiry and whose powers are even more extensive.

Diane Webber, a solicitor with the West End firm Woolf Seddon, who specialises in white-collar crime, said: "Little appears to be made of the fact that the powers of the DTI pose a far more serious threat to potential defendants than the powers of the SFO."

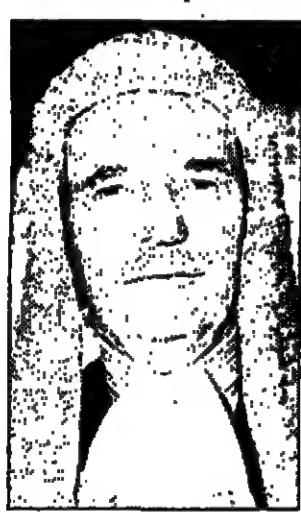
The department, she adds, also uses its powers of investigation far more frequently than does the Serious Fraud Office, which only looks into cases where the value of the fraud is more than £5 million.

In particular, she points out, answers to questions put by the department may be used as evidence at a subsequent trial, but answers to questions put by the fraud office may only be used if they are inconsistent with answers to questions given in court.

"One wonders if the next step won't be to chip away at this, and remove the inconsistency so that the SFO has the same powers as the DTI in this respect," she said.

In the meantime, the right to silence is being examined by the Royal Commission on Criminal Justice. The commission is expected to recommend that the defence must disclose its case by a certain point before trial, although the right to remain silent in the police station or in the dock will be preserved.

The Serious Fraud Office was established in 1987 to investigate and prosecute cases of serious and complex fraud. Originally, only those cases involving more than £2 million were investigated.

Lord Justice Nolan
High Court ruling

Eye of the storm: Kevin Maxwell braves the media crush to make a statement after leaving City of London magistrates' court yesterday (top). Earlier, his brother Ian (left) and Larry Trachtenberg leave Snow Hill police station and are put in a police van for the drive to court

Rudderless Mirror steams on regardless

AFTER lunch one afternoon, I returned to find Robert Maxwell sitting in my office. "I am editor of the *Daily Mirror* now," he beamed, winking at a City acolyte he had in tow. "There's nothing to it."

Since Maxwell's death on November 5, one has been entitled to ask what there is to being chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers. The *Daily Mirror* and its Sunday sister, the *Sunday Mirror* and *The People*, have continued to be published without any discernible hitch and in spite of huge upheavals on the management floors.

Ian Maxwell assumed the chairman's role for a month until voted off the board. Ernest Burrington took over and now has been forced to step down. The newspapers are

ownerless, with the administrator and the banks controlling their fate. Yet the journalists work on as normal, the advertising staff continue to bring in revenue and the group is, according to all reports, trading profitably.

To outsiders, this might seem extraordinary, given the emphasis Maxwell laid on his central role as "the publisher". To insiders, who traditionally view owners and managers as an expensive appendage, it is simply business as usual. In truth, although Maxwell falsely presented himself as the saviour of Mirror Group, the institution is greater than its owner.

The *Daily Mirror* — "my flagship" as Maxwell referred to it — has survived a chequered history. Founded in 1903 by Lord Northcliffe

as a paper for "ladies of breeding", it soon founded for want of enough gendered readers. Relaunched a year later as a picture paper, circulation took off and, by the time the paper passed to Northcliffe's brother, Lord Rothermere, it was a huge success. However, its fortunes declined under its new owner.

It was not until the 1940s that the *Mirror*, under its chairman Harry Guy Barlow, set itself on course to become Britain's biggest-selling daily. "Bar" honed

the paper into a popular, campaigning, irreverent tabloid, but was overthrown by Cecil King in 1951.

King hired Hugh Cudlipp as editor-in-chief and together they transformed the *Mirror* into the bible of the British working class. By 1964 it had reached a sale of five million, a record no other daily has come close to achieving since. In 1968, Cudlipp deposed King but, the next year, made a mistake by selling the ailing *Sun* (formerly the *Daily Herald*) to Rupert Murdoch.

This was to seal the fate of the *Mirror* as the new *sun* gradually supplanted it in popularity. In the early 1980s, the *Mirror*'s owner, Reed, decided to offload the Mirror Group. Maxwell pounced in 1984 and would

ever after claim that he had saved the paper. To suggest that it required saving is akin to believing that a passer-by has saved a swimmer ankle-deep in a paddling pool by throwing him a lifeline.

It was one of Maxwell's many lies, although he believed it as sincerely as if it were the truth. Every current *Mirror* employee believes that the newspaper has run better without him.

However, the directors realise that this rudderless ship cannot sail on forever without a captain. A senior executive said: "There could be a revenue problem by the end of the year and we must consider raising the cover price. But who will make the final decision?" A colleague quipped: "Perhaps we should put in a call to the Mount of Olives."

Reporters turn the tables amid talk of revenge

By LIN JENKINS

THE *Daily Mirror*, the engine house of Robert Maxwell's empire, was more like a runaway train yesterday. Having at first protested him against unwelcome enquiry after his death, the newspaper has turned the tables and is determined to beat its rivals on the story of the arrest of Maxwell's sons.

The embarrassment chairman Ernest Burrington's cowering without his knowledge was tempered by a tip off about the arrests of Kevin and Ian Maxwell and Larry Trachtenberg. The *Mirror* was there to see the arrests.

The development also cleared the air of confusion which had caused indecision. A new chairman and the three arrests, has enabled Mirror Group Newspapers to look to the future. Richard Stott, editor of the *Daily Mirror*, oozed good humour in the belief that the path was now open to settle new ownership and the future of the group. Next week's trading results, rumoured to be good, are eagerly awaited.

Mirror journalists, many of whom might lose a great deal,

AT THE MIRROR

with Maxwell's plundering of the pension fund, were ebullient. Talk in their local pub, over restrained half pints, was of revenge, and then the broader spectrum of the complexities surrounding the trials. They took it in turns to examine the list of charges.

Few doubted that they would soon see a new chairman to replace Sir Robert Clark, former deputy chairman of TSB Group, since the way was now open to sell the titles. Journalists are inclined to be conspiracy theorists and to distrust management. They would prefer to see a new order upstairs. "There are those who have no moral right to control a newspaper," one said. "All those who worked with the big man are tainted."

One of the most graphic indicators of the change since the collapse of the Maxwell empire is that they can now find a parking space in the car park. There used to be expensive cars belonging to those who worked on a floor of their building at Holborn Circus. That they were paid by the Mirror group is in no doubt, what they did for it.

"People who can afford to run a newspaper, and have the ego to want to run one, are probably not entirely trustworthy," another journalist said. "As long as they don't interfere too much with the newspaper nobody is going to object. We just want to get out of this mire and get on with our job of being a good newspaper with a political slant which is in marked contrast to all the others."

There was surprise and glee at the arrests. The journalists' fear had been that the pensioners would be the ones to pay the price for Maxwell's adventures. "At last there is the feeling that something is moving. Now we would like to see some real action against the banks," said one journalist. His colleagues nodded in agreement.

Key role given mystery from

ANDREW HANCOCK

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Full list of charges facing the three men

THE CHARGES

- The full charges faced by Kevin and Ian Maxwell and Larry Trachtenberg are as follows:
- KEVIN MAXWELL**
- That you did, together with Larry Trachtenberg, on or about October 22, 1991, steal a portfolio of securities quoted on the International Stock Exchange to a value of £5,067,292.86, being the property of AGPBT Ltd. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
 - That you did, together with Ian Maxwell and Larry Trachtenberg, between November 10, 1991, and November 14, 1991, conspired to defraud the Swiss Volks Bank (the Bank) of US\$35.5 million by dishonestly and falsely representing two officers of the bank.
 - That Robert Maxwell Group plc was the legal and beneficial owner of 2.4 million shares in Berlitz International Incorporated Management Ltd. to a value of £12,375,215, being the property of MGPT Ltd. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
 - That you did, on or about October 22, 1991, steal a portfolio of securities quoted on the International Stock Exchange managed by Lloyds Investment Management Ltd. to a value of £7,009,056, being the property of MGPT Ltd. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
 - That you did, between November 4, 1990, and November 9, 1990, steal £1 million Berlitz International Incorporated common stock shares, belonging to Macmillan Incorporated. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
 - That you did, together with Ian Maxwell, between May 1, 1991, and December 10, 1991, conspired to defraud the Swiss Bank Corporation of £55,783,466.76 by dishonestly being party to the sale of securities belonging to First Tokio Index Trust Ltd which you knew was contrary to representations and warranties given to the said bank. Conspiracy to defraud contrary to common law.
 - That you did, together with Kevin Maxwell on or about September 30, 1991, steal a portfolio of securities quoted on the International Stock Exchange managed by Berlitz International Incorporated Management Ltd. to a value of £12,375,215, being the property of MGPT Ltd. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
 - That you did, together with Kevin Maxwell, on or about October 22, 1991, steal a portfolio of securities quoted on the International Stock Exchange managed by Lloyds Investment Management Ltd. to a value of £12,446,703.56, being the property of MGPT Ltd. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
 - That you did, together with Kevin Maxwell, on or about October 22, 1991, steal a portfolio of securities quoted on the International Stock Exchange managed by Lloyds Investment Management Ltd. to a value of £12,446,703.56, being the property of MGPT Ltd. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
 - That you did, together with Kevin Maxwell, on or about October 22, 1991, steal a portfolio of securities quoted on the International Stock Exchange to a value of £5,067,292.86, being the property of AGPBT Ltd. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
 - That you did, together with Kevin Maxwell, on or about October 31, 1991, steal a portfolio of securities quoted on the International Stock Exchange managed by Invesco MIM plc to a value of £12,375,215, being the property of MGPT Limited. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
 - That you, together with Ian Maxwell, between November 10, 1991, and November 14, 1991, conspired to defraud the Swiss Volks Bank (the Bank) of US\$35.5 million by dishonestly and falsely representing to officers at the Bank.
 - That Robert Maxwell Group plc had the right to execute and deliver and to perform its obligations pursuant to a pledge agreement between the Bank and Robert Maxwell Trading plc.
 - That Robert Maxwell Group plc had good and marketable title to the shares, free of any and all security interests or options in favour of, or claims of, any other person except the Bank. Conspiracy to defraud contrary to common law.
 - That you did, together with Kevin Maxwell, on or about October 22, 1991, steal a portfolio of securities quoted on the International Stock Exchange managed by Lloyds Investment Management Ltd. to a value of £12,446,703.56, being the property of MGPT Ltd. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
 - That you did, together with Kevin Maxwell, on or about October 22, 1991, steal a portfolio of securities quoted on the International Stock Exchange to a value of £5,067,292.86, being the property of AGPBT Ltd. Contrary to Section 1, Theft Act, 1968.
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- LARRY STEVEN TRACHTENBERG**
- That you, together with Kevin Maxwell, between

security interests or options in favour of, or claims of, any other person except the Bank. Conspiracy to defraud, contrary to common law.

IAN MAXWELL

Unsold ho

Reporters turn the tables amid talk of revenge

By TONY JENKINS

THE *Daily Mirror*, the main house of Robert Maxwell's empire, was there yesterday. Having at first preferred to remain uninvolved after his death, the paper has turned the tables and is determined to keep alive the story of the Maxwell brothers.

The embarrassment of man Ernest Burroughs was tempered by a loss of Ian Maxwell and Larry Trachtenberg. The *Mirror* was there to see the arrest.

The development started the air of change which had caused concern. A new chairman and a Mirror group newspaper, *Regal*, edited by Richard Stott, editor of the *Daily Mirror*, joined him in the belief that the past, open to settle new ownership and the future of the group. Next week's results, announced to be better than initially expected, may well bring more surprises.

Mirror journalists may whom might lose a great deal.

AT THE MIRROR

With Maxwell's plump pension fund were left. Talk of their half-a-million pound half-share overstrained half-page of news, and then broadcast records of the complete return of the awards. They took it in stride, examining the list of changes.

A few days later, a new appointment to replace Sir Roy Clark, former deputy chairman of ITN Group, was made. Next week, new local titles, journalists are more likely to be surprised than to distrust management. They would presumably be in a new order up to date.

The two men hoped to sell daily political and economic commentaries, prepared by leading academics, to international businesses via computer links.

The business was not successful, and in 1986 Mr Smith and Mr Trachtenberg approached Robert Maxwell to find financial backing. Mr Maxwell, who was expanding his media empire rapidly at the time bought the

Key role was given to mystery man from US

By NEIL BENNETT, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

THE mysterious Larry Trachtenberg was one of Robert and Kevin Maxwell's closest advisers and played a key role in the centre of their business empire.

The 39-year-old Californian came to Britain to study and later lecture in international relations at the London School of Economics. He was recruited by Robert Maxwell in 1986 and rose to become the joint managing director of London & Bishopsgate International Investment Management (LBI), a company set up by Robert Maxwell in 1988 to manage part of his companies' pension funds, and a director of several other key companies within the Maxwell empire.

Mr Trachtenberg arrived in Britain from the United States in 1976, when he was 23, to take an MSc at the London School of Economics in international relations.

A year later he began but never completed a PhD on international institutions, such as the United Nations. Instead he began lecturing at the university. In 1979 he won his first post as an occasional teacher, and was repeatedly promoted until he became a full-time lecturer in 1982.

In 1983, however, he left the LSE and founded a new information service called Global Analysis Systems with Andrew Smith, a fellow academic.

The two men hoped to sell daily political and economic commentaries, prepared by leading academics, to international businesses via computer links.

The business was not successful, and in 1986 Mr Smith and Mr Trachtenberg approached Robert Maxwell to find financial backing. Mr Maxwell, who was expanding his media empire rapidly at the time bought the

one of the most significant parts of the Maxwell empire is that they can afford to let a parking space at their park. They used a large car, a Morgan, which was parked in front of their building at Holborn. And they were given a lift, what they did not expect, who can also buy a newspaper, and let the car to want to run away, prepared not only themselves another man said. As long as I don't need them too much, they're not going to object. We never thought of this man as a threat to our job or health, we're not going to do this now, we've got a newspaper which is in no way related to the other central issue.

It was up to the court to decide whether the park should be the next to go. At last, the court ruled that something must be done. Now we will have to wait for the final action against the park, and the park will be forced to leave the building.

It is not clear if the park will be sold or if it will be given to another person.

Mr Maxwell's wife, Laura, has been told that she will be the next to go. She has been given a chance to buy the park back, but she has not yet done so.

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Mr Maxwell's wife, Laura, has been given a chance to

Party unease forces Ashdown to go slow over left alignments

By JILL SHERMAN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

PADDY Ashdown has been forced to go slow on his plans for a realignment with the left in the wake of the Conservative general election victory.

Following criticism from the party's grass roots that he had forged ahead with his ideas for the future of the party without consulting them, the Liberal Democrat leader has gone out of his way to explain his position and to obtain their views.

In a letter sent to all members this week he makes clear that he is not advocating a pact with Labour but is still keen to explore common areas where opposition parties can work together. He sets out proposals for a pluralistic democracy and asks for members' reactions.

The letter, which coincides with setting up a special telephone line to allow members to record their views on tape, follows Mr Ashdown's Chard speech last month when he called for a new forum for those wishing to see "a viable alternative to Conservatism".

The speech was widely interpreted as Mr Ashdown's first move towards a pact with Labour. The press reports went down badly among councillors and some constituents who accused Mr Ashdown of plunging ahead

with his own views without consulting the party.

"Unfortunately, much of the press attention was misleading," Mr Ashdown's letter says. "It suggested that I was advocating a pact or an alliance with the Labour party. I am not proposing to impose pacts or electoral arrangements, or just adding up the votes of different parties and hoping that this will get us a majority."

His letter makes no specific reference to the forum but says that the Liberal Democrats should reach beyond their own party and involve others in debates. The voluntary service, the churches and others outside formal politics should be involved.

"We should see the value of a broader movement which can with the Liberal Democrats as its focus, win the battle of ideas in our country and provide Britain with an electable alternative to continued Conservative government," the letter goes on. "We should be prepared to give new leadership to the wider construction of post-socialist, non-Conservative Britain."

While sources close to Mr Ashdown say that he is not backtracking from Chard, it is evident that he has slowed

down the pace of change. The sources argue that with the Labour party in disarray coping with internal recriminations, it is hardly the time to push for realignment.

They point, however, to a conference being held on Saturday by a fringe group called Link, the Liberal information network, which will discuss closer co-operation with Labour. Calum Macdonald, Labour MP for Western Isles, who is pressing for the two parties to agree a limited-seat pact at the next election, will be speaking at the event.

Mr Ashdown admits in his letter that some of his proposals will be opposed and would need debate and discussion.

"I hope you will let me know what you think and I will make sure that all your comments are fed into our discussions."

In another sop to the grassroots, Mr Ashdown has decided to hold a full discussion session on the Sunday of the party's annual conference in September about the party's future. The session would allow members to submit their views informally. Mr Ashdown would sit throughout the session and a motion would then be drafted to be debated at the conference.

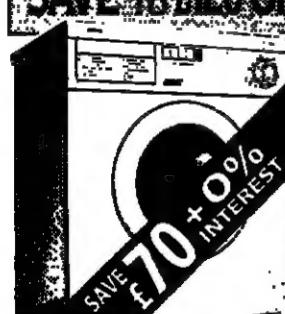


Bird's eye view: Earl Howe, parliamentary secretary at the agriculture ministry, observing the work of the Forestry Authority from a treetop walkway at the Alice Holt research station near Farnham, Surrey, yesterday. The site is open to the public today and Sunday

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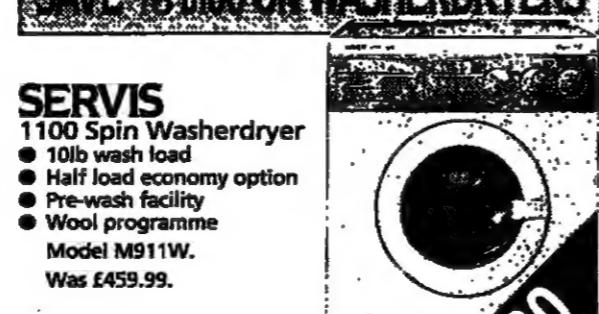
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TONY WHITE
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Major welcomes slowdown in jobless increase

By JILL SHERMAN AND ROSS TIEMAN

THE latest unemployment figures, showing a rise of 21,300 last month, led to bitter exchanges at Commons question time yesterday.

The prime minister said that the rise, which pushes unemployment to more than 2.7 million for the first time in five years, was very unwelcome but pointed out that the rate of increase was slowing, suggesting that Britain was on the road to recovery.

Although 9.6 per cent of the workforce are claiming unemployment benefit, the increase, calculated after seasonal adjustments, was less than predicted in the City.

Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said that John Major's claims on economic recovery had been absurdly wrong.

Mr Major said the Opposition leader should be pleased by recent indicators showing a rise in manufacturing production, growth in retail sales and a slowdown in the rate of increase for average earnings to 7 per cent. "While the increase in unemployment is very unwelcome, it is clearly now slowing. So I think you can now see that we are on the road to recovery," he said.

Paddy Ashdown, Liberal Democrat leader, asked if the government was so consumed by self satisfaction that it could "offer no hope, no policies and no action for those in need of jobs". Mr Major said that the govern-

ment was putting in place the right policy to sustain long term employment prospects.

Gillian Shephard, the employment secretary, said any unemployment increase was a cause for concern, but there were encouraging signs for economic prospects. The number of days lost to strikes during the year to April was at its lowest since 1929.

Employment department officials said the rate at which people are losing their jobs had apparently halved since the early summer 1991, when the count was rising by more than 60,000 every month. But there has now been a month-on-month rise in underlying unemployment for 25 consecutive months.

Earnings slow, page 19



Shephard: encouraging signs in economy

Coal valleys buried under black legacy

High unemployment in the former Welsh mining towns is driving away thousands of young people, reports Tim Jones

ONE of Britain's most economically deprived areas is calling for increased help from government agencies to combat a legacy of despair inherited from the decline of King Coal.

Yesterday's increase in the national jobless figures has reinforced the conviction by Mid Glamorgan county council that it will be a decade or more before unemployment in the area, already amongst the highest in Britain, will fall.

A report considered by councillors yesterday shows that thousands of people are moving from the former mining valleys, leaving behind an impoverished and ageing population. The report paints a grim picture of wasted talent, low incomes, poor housing and a breakup of tight-knit communities. Tens of thousands of people once worked in valleys such as the Rhondda, whose names were synonymous with fuelling the empire. Now, fewer than 1,000 are employed in the coal industry.

The report concedes that without special measures there is little hope of creating over the next decade the 20,000 jobs needed to reduce unemployment to 1990 levels. At present, the area has 26,568 people registered as unemployed, 14.5 per cent of the workforce compared with a national average of 9.4 per cent. Among males, the figure climbs to more than one in five.

The figure for the so-called hidden unemployed is the worst in Britain. Nearly one quarter of the county's males and half its females between the ages of 16 and 65 are defined as not being economically active, usually because of ill health, family responsibilities or a lack of prospects of finding a job.

The report states: "High levels of unemployment are a waste of human and economic potential and will make continued population loss from valleys communities and hardship and deprivation in many households very likely."

AROUND THE LOBBY
Britain to apologise to Sweden

Taxless tenant
Longest recess
Urgent debate
Parliament today

Labour says failure to win voters' trust lost election

BY PHILIP WEBSTER
CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

LABOUR lost the election because it failed to win the trust of voters, party leaders said yesterday.

After days of recriminations about the role of key advisers and the impact of campaign events such as the "Jennifer's ear" health broadcast and the Sheffield rally, a national executive inquest has concluded that while mistakes were made none of them accounted for Labour's failure.

Neil Kinnock told the meeting: "We have to recognise that we lost by 7.5 per cent. Our defeat cannot be attributed to individuals or individual events, to the campaign, the conduct of the campaign or the last week of the campaign. The plain truth is that too many voters had memories of the problems in the Labour party of years gone by."

The executive responded to an appeal from John Evans, its chairman, to calm the rising passions in the party.

Instead, in what officials called a serious and rational appraisal, it decided that Labour had lost because it failed to convince people that it was safe to vote for it, that it had failed to deliver its "core" vote among council tenants, the unemployed and pensioners, that it had failed to attract sufficient women voters aged more than 35, that it had failed to match the Tory party organisation on the ground in many areas, and that the tabloid press had switched many voters from Labour at the last minute because of its continuous campaign of vilification against Mr Kinnock and the party in general.

Mr Kinnock told the NEC that a small but crucial section of the population had felt they could not trust Labour. He was convinced that the polls had not got it as wrong as people had suggested. They had picked up a degree of change in the last days but not its full extent. Britain had the most biased press in any democratic country. "That is not to say that the tabloid press won the election for the Tories but it had a critical effect on a crucial 5 per cent."

He called on Labour not to mourn but to organise and prepare by building on developments in policy and organisation made in recent years, and to concentrate on winning the argument in front of the electorate and not within the Labour party. "If we are to help the have-nots we have to get the support of the haves and the have-not-enoughs. We must be the party that represents all the people."

At the end of the debate Mr Kinnock said that Labour could not proceed by blaming individuals and blood-letting. "We have not heard that today. I am delighted by that and I hope the positive mood of today's meeting will prevail in the future."

Clarke: party had failed to woo suburban man

AROUND THE LOBBY

Britain to apologise to Sweden

BY ARTHUR LEATHLEY

THE government is to apologise to the government and people of Sweden for the behaviour of English soccer hooligans at the European Championship. Tony Newton, Leader of the House, said:

He was replying to Joe Ashton, Labour MP for Basildon, who spoke of the "crass behaviour of the vandals" and asked the government to appeal to Uefa not to ban Sheffield Wednesday, Manchester United and Leeds United from European football, because they had committed no crime.

Taxless tenant

The government is to amend the Finance Bill to allow home-owners to rent a room without having to pay tax. The maximum rent allowed will be £65.

Longest recess

The Commons will rise for the summer recess on July 16 and return on October 19, the longest summer break in modern times.

Urgent debate

MPs are to have a debate on research and secretarial allowances before the summer recess.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): debate on private member's motion on recycling.



In the picture: Jack Cunningham, election campaign coordinator, arriving at the meeting yesterday

Party blandness blamed for woes

A new academic study of the Labour party paints a depressing picture of defeatism and local disillusion, Robin Oakley finds

LABOUR is unlikely to survive as the main alternative party of government in Britain unless it can be "energised" at the grass-roots level, according to a new examination of the party's membership. A new academic study, in which the party co-operated, suggests that Labour is suffering from the "nationalisation" of its own activities at branch level and that it is now suffering as badly from "blandness" as it did once from its internal splits.

In Labour's Grass Roots Patrick Seyd, a Sheffield University lecturer, and Paul Whiteley, a professor at the College of William and Mary, Virginia, argue that Labour supporters have become passive, demoralised by a series of electoral defeats and by the central party's takeover of campaigning.

They suggest that Labour is afraid of involving its own activists and they argue that safety-first policies have been taken too far. "If unity exerts an electoral price, then so does blandness. Blandness puts off voters who complain that they cannot see the difference between the parties and it demoralises the activists who are no longer inclined to mobilise the vote."

The study praises Labour's organisers for stemming the

haemorrhage of membership in the 1980s, when it dropped to the lowest level for 40 years. But it says that the drive to double membership between 1987 and 1991 has failed.

Seyd and Whiteley praise the professionalism now evident in recruitment and fund-raising but say that there is no clear idea of the political input to be made by those recruited to Labour's ranks. Local meetings frequently fail to achieve a quorum, fewer resolutions are sent to party headquarters and "the party at national level often refrains from mounting any campaigns against particular features of Conservative government policies for fear that they may be dominated by 'ultra-left extremists'".

Labour organisation, the authors find, has suffered from the decline in traditional working-class communities. A better educated and higher-paid population finds other activities more fun than politics and many find single issue pressure groups more rewarding than political party membership.

Seyd and Whiteley say that Conservative dominance over British politics in the 1980s has induced defeatism. Labour's Grass Roots, £12.50, is published by Oxford University Press.

Or welcome slowdown in less increase

SHERMAN AND ROSS THEMES

Employment figures for the first quarter of the year showed a slight fall in the number of jobs available in Britain yesterday. The figures, released by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, showed that the number of people in work fell by 100,000 in the three months to March. The total number of people in work was 11.5 million.

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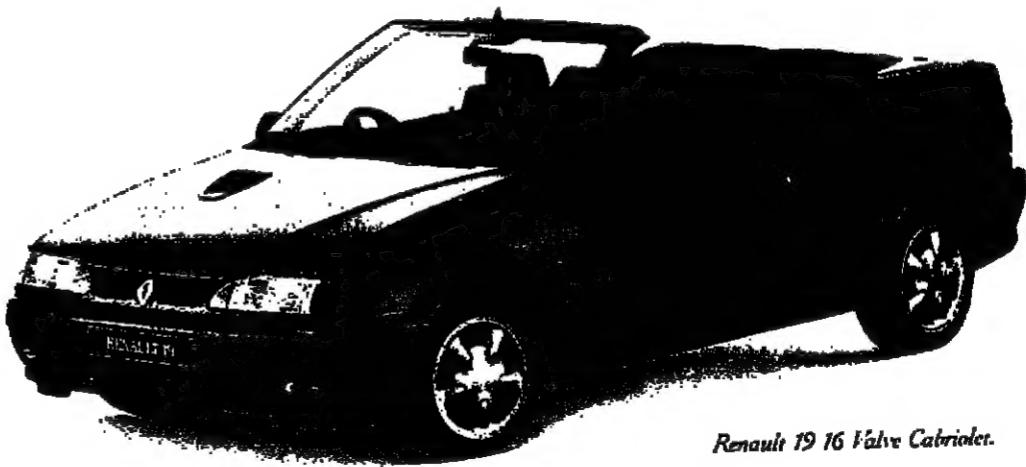
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THE NEW RENAULT 19



Charity-run homes for elderly turn away poor

BY JEREMY LAURANCE
SOCIAL SERVICES CORRESPONDENT

OLD people who want to live in residential homes run by voluntary organisations are being turned away unless they have substantial private incomes. The organisations can no longer afford to help them to pay the fees.

About a quarter of 55 voluntary organisations questioned in a survey said that they were no longer accepting people on income support because the payments fell too far below the costs of providing care. Until now, homes run by voluntary organisations have been seen as the last resort for people who cannot pay private home fees.

A survey by the Age Concern Institute of Gerontology found widespread anxiety among residents unable to meet their fees.

Many old people are having to ask as many as eight or nine charities for help in topping up income support payments because the average grant is only £20 a week towards an average shortfall of more than £50 a week. In all, 117 charities included in the research paid out £5 mil-

lion to nearly 7,000 residents.

Fay Wright, author of the report, said: "One charity awarded a grant of 90p a week which raises questions about administrative costs.

Then as soon as the fees go up, which can happen several times a year, they are back to the charities for more help."

Among 400 elderly residents who applied to charities for help with topping up more than half had contributed their personal allowance, worth £11.40 and intended for such items as stationery and toiletries, towards the fees, leaving themselves without spending money.

"The older they were the more likely they were to have had their personal allowance taken from them," Dr Wright said. "Among 90-year-olds, three quarters had lost it. Home owners are making agist assumptions that older people don't have personal needs."

Charities running homes lost an average of 16.5 per cent on their homes' incomes last year as a result of topping up payments for residents on income support. That is estimated to have absorbed 38 per cent of their total spending on old people. Five organisations had been forced to close homes and others had cut back on maintenance.

The report, commissioned by the Association of Charity Officers, said: "It is ironic that voluntary sector homes are sustaining such damage at a time when local authorities are under strong financial pressure from central government to withdraw from directly providing residential care themselves and to sell or transfer existing homes to the private sector."

Pensions at 65 'will penalise women'

By TIM JONES

THE government was asked yesterday to lower state pension ages to 60 for men and women and was told that it could risk another "poll tax debacle" if any decision to equalise them made people worse off.

The Equal Opportunities Commission, responding to a social security department discussion paper, urged the government to take a broader look at pensions before announcing proposals that will shape the pensions system for the next fifty years or more.

June Bridgeman, of the commission, said that some sources suggested that, if retirement age were equalised at 65, it would save the government more than £3 billion, but would be at the expense of elderly women. "Even now, many women face poverty in retirement, largely due to the caring responsibilities that have kept them out of the workforce for long periods, or forced them into low-paid, part-time jobs resulting in inadequate pensions," she said.

"Millions of women already have a raw deal on pensions. Our main concern is to ensure that equality is not achieved at the expense of making them even worse off."

She said that the government had claimed it wanted wide public discussion of the issue, "but this has scarcely begun so far as women are concerned." People did not want to be blocked off by selective statistics and pensioners were unlikely to see any reason for equalisation to produce a Treasury windfall at their expense.

Tate wants £100m to expand by 60 per cent

By SIMON TAIT, ARTS CORRESPONDENT

THE Tate Gallery hopes to emulate the National Gallery with multi-million pound expansion plans that will increase exhibition space by at least 60 per cent.

A scheme is to be drawn up for the approval of David Mellor, the heritage secretary, which would involve new building and conversion of a former nurses' home on the gallery's Millbank site.

The aim is to complete it between the Tate's centenary year, 1997, and 2000.

No figures have been calculated yet, but the development cost is likely to be close to £50 million.

The existing galleries urgently need repair and upgrading, which would bring the total to more than £100 million.

Nicholas Serota, the Tate's director, said yesterday: "Using the available space already on the site, we could increase our display area by two thirds. Funding would have to be a mixture of private and public money."

Controversial aspects of proposals which were put before the trustees on Wednesday included moving curators and conservators



Serota: seeks public and private funding

from the main building, separating them from the paintings on display, and splitting the Tate's British and modern collections. Mr Serota said he believed that a scheme could be devised to make neither option necessary.

The extra space on the existing site might not be enough. Between 15 and 20 per cent of the Tate's collection can now be displayed, whereas the gallery would like to be able to show 50 to 60 percent.

The former nurses' home,

Lottery revives Albert's cultural vision

SOUTH Kensington would become a traffic-free cultural fairground, reawakening Prince Albert's vision, under a scheme to mark the millennium being prepared by the architect Sir Norman Foster and to be funded by a national lottery.

The scheme would also mark the 150th anniversary of the body which created the Great Exhibition of 1851 and the estate financed from the exhibition's profits, intended to "increase the means of industrial education, and extend the influence of science and art upon productive industry".

The Royal Commission of the 1851 exhibition found itself with a profit of £186,000 and, on Albert's suggestion, bought an 87-acre area at Brompton as a cultural estate and called it South Kensington. The commission is still the landlord for the Royal Albert Hall, the Royal College of Art, the Imperial College of Science, the Royal College of Music and most of the other institutions in the block.

fower would be where it was designed to be, facing south towards the Great Exhibition memorial statue and the music college.

Patrick Deuchar, executive of the Albert Hall, said: "We all want to return to Albertopolis, to the coherence of the estate as Albert saw it, instead of the collection of isolated buildings which has become."

Another scheme to mark the millennium, the South Bank opera house, sprang from the 1951 Festival of Britain. Sir Denys Lasdun, architect of the National Theatre, was originally commissioned to design a complex north of the Shell Tower to include a theatre on the west side and an opera house to the east.

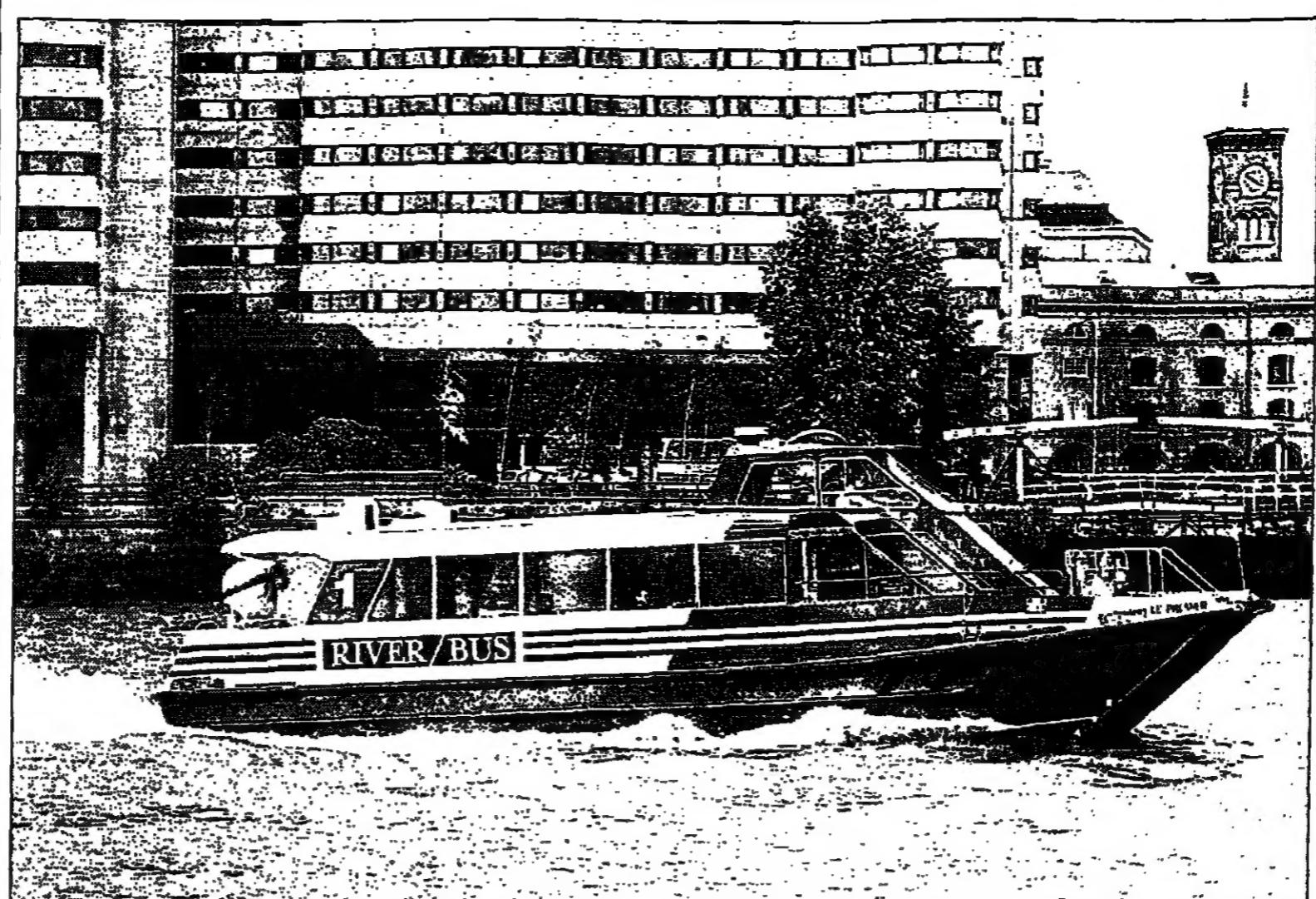
The idea has been revived because of a growing belief that the only feasible way of satisfying a growing public demand for inexpensive op-

er seats is to start afresh, rather than to develop the Royal Opera House. A lottery, after all, paid for the Sydney Opera House.

The South Bank opera house could have two auditoria, receiving touring companies and providing a home for resident national companies. For it to work, there would have to be a subsidy of 60 per cent of costs instead of the 40 per cent Covent Garden receives. The present £200 million South Bank development scheme would almost certainly be scrapped.

In spite of English National Opera's recent acquisition of the Coliseum, thanks to a £10.8 million government grant, the company's move to the South Bank would free the theatre to become the national dance house.

Not only does the Tate Gallery want to increase its space, but the British Museum also wants to fill in the area left by the British Library and increase its own space by 40 per cent at a cost of £80 million.



Picking up speed: after an expensive launch in 1988, the Riverbus has now reached a critical momentum. Demand is up 170 per cent

Ailing Riverbus heads for new ownership

CONFIDENTIAL talks aimed at disposing of the Riverbus, London's ailing waterborne commuter and passenger service, are expected to lead to a new owner by July, it was disclosed yesterday.

Negotiations are in progress with a number of interested parties over the long-term future of the Riverbus, which was thrown into doubt when Olympia & York, the Canary Wharf developer, and part owner of the Riverbus, with P&O, went into administration in May.

Use of the Riverbus has increased substantially in recent months, due to greater efforts to market the service, and the desire of

London tourists to see the Docklands' obelisk. Demand is up 170 per cent on last year, and the Riverbus expects to carry one million passengers in 1992, although the company is still likely to run at a substantial loss.

The high-speed service, which runs between Chelsea and Docklands, was originally launched by Paul Channon, the former transport secretary, in June 1988, after 1,700 investors raised £4.5 million to start the service under the Business Expansion Scheme. But commuter indifference soon made predictions that Londoners would use the Riverbus with the same casual nonchalance as Venetians use the vaporetto seem

The Riverbus has fallen far short of being London's answer to Venice's vaporetto, reports Michael Dynes

somewhat far-fetched.

Financial collapse was averted in February 1989

after a group of Docklands

property developers, includ-

ing Olympia & York Charter

Group, Regaline Properties,

Rosehaugh Stanhope, and

Chelsea Harbour, put up

£2.5 million to rescue the

service.

The government also con-

tributed £500,000 towards

the new Riverbus

partnership Olympia & York and P&O, the Chelsea Harbour developer, are the only members of the 1989 prop-erty partnership to have retained their interest in the Riverbus, which now operates 11 boats and nine piers, including three new stops at Cadogan Pier, Chelsea, St Katherine's Dock, Tower Bridge, and Canary Wharf in Docklands.

In spite of uncertainty hanging over the Riverbus operation, managers are confident that the service will survive. "Nothing compares with the Riverbus. It is the most civilised way to get to work in London," a spokesman said. High capital costs made the Riverbus, which now employs about

80 people, an expensive op-

eration to launch. But it has just about reached critical

momentum, he added.

According to Bob Aspinall, the librarian at the Museum of London, the Riverbus service represents

the fourth attempt to launch

a river-borne commuter ser-

vice since the second world

war.

The Water Bus service,

which began in 1948, lasted

until 1962 before being shut

down after incurring sub-

stantial losses. Similarly, a

Hovercraft service, launc-

hed in 1973, failed to last a single season, while a

Hydrofoil service, estab-

lished in 1974, went out of

business two years later, for

the same reasons.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Student stole £40,000

The former treasurer of the Oxford Polytechnic students' union, who stole £40,000 of union money, saying it was a golden handshake for saving the union money, was jailed for two and a half years yesterday.

A jury at Oxford Crown Court was told that Paul Edward Crossland, 25, of Canterbury, Kent, made out a cheque for £5 to a fellow student in 1989 and then altered the sum to £40,000 before paying it into a fictitious account. He then withdrew £37,000 in cash and flew to France.

Crossland was found guilty of theft and forgery and ordered to pay £6,000 compensation.

Green fingers

One gardener in two is giving up the use of weedkillers and other chemicals, according to a survey by the magazine *Gardening from Which?* One in five has abandoned garden chemicals altogether. More than 2,000 gardeners took part in the survey.

Good tidings

A policeman arrested an alleged shoplifter after chasing him into the sea at Llandudno, Gwynedd. After the tide went out a clock was found on the beach.

Nissan charge

Tore Arne Thorsen, 52, a Norwegian shipping magnate, has been sent for trial to Southwark Crown Court by Teesside magistrates, accused of a £100 million fraud over car imports by Nissan UK.

Unlucky escape

A prisoner who was one of six who escaped from Everthorpe jail, Humberside, had to be rescued by helicopter after he fell down a railway embankment and injured his leg and hip. All six have been recaptured.

Streuth! Mercury have just come up with a bonzer new breakthrough idea. Until September 30th Residential customers can get 50% off the basic cost of Mercury calls from the UK to Australia between 7.30pm and midnight, any day of the week. That works out at less than 40p a minute, so you can have a good five minute chinwag for under £2.

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Yeltsin manages to eclipse Gorbachev

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

IN an astounding summit success, Boris Yeltsin has broken out from behind the shadow of Mikhail Gorbachev and convinced the American administration of his legitimacy and international stature. The Russian leader made possible the most far-reaching superpower arms reduction agreement in an exchange with America that far exceeded expectations.

If the 1990 address to Congress by President Havel of Czechoslovakia was a success, Mr Yeltsin's speech on Tuesday was a sensation. "One of the finest speeches I've ever heard," said Joseph Kennedy, a Democrat. "He had everyone in the palm of his hand," said Jerry Lewis, a Republican. Thirteen times congress-

men rose from their seats to cheer Mr Yeltsin. The decorous House chamber rang to spontaneous chants of "Boris, Boris".

It was a triumphant climax to an astounding inaugural summit. Mr Yeltsin not only made possible the most sweeping arms reduction accord of the nuclear age, he broke from the shadow of Mr Gorbachev, the administration's past favourite, and established himself as an international figure of immense legitimacy and stature.

Once derided by Washington's political élite as a buffoon and hard-drinking boor, Mr Yeltsin was hailed by American commentators yesterday as a "master statesman", a "risktaker of enormous dimensions" and "one of the most important and heroic figures in Russian history". President Bush, his electoral fortunes rising by the minute, appeared bowled over.

Deliberately or otherwise, Mr Yeltsin managed to make Mr Gorbachev, his old nemesis, look distinctly shady. Mr Gorbachev spoke of reforming communism. Mr Yeltsin of destroying it. While Mr Gorbachev flirted with democracy and free-market economics, the Russian president boasted of giant steps already taken. Mr Gorbachev advocated glasnost, but dark secrets of the Soviet era numbed from Mr Yeltsin. "There will be no more lies, ever," he declared.

In a stunning blow to Mr Gorbachev's good name, Mr Yeltsin insisted that the last Soviet president knew full well that American servicemen had been held in Soviet prison camps. "I am not responsible for him," snapped the Russian president when asked to explain Mr Gorbachev's alleged duplicity.

The goodwill Mr Yeltsin engendered in Washington is unquantifiable, but seems bound to translate into concrete rewards. He has essentially traded nuclear arms for dollars, billions of them.

Control along Latvia's land border with Estonia seems similarly half-hearted. A group of young men, dressed in what could just pass for a uniform, with baseball caps on their heads, slouched around a road block waiting for custom.

But, across a short no man's land, the Estonian frontier presents quite a different picture, resembling a mini-Checkpoint Charlie, with lights, barriers and a narrow zig-zag roadway. Tallinn airport, too, reveals that Estonia is ahead in the frontier stakes; which is not good news for Russians. Once their battered cases and boxes have been through the two x-ray machines in 10 yards (more food checks), they find themselves effectively "abroad", and therefore penniless. In Estonia proper their troubles have been legal tender. In the "international departure-lounge" at the airport, however, everything is priced in Deutschmarks. The humiliation is most likely deliberate, a last little jab at the Balts' determination to regain their statehood.

Nobody has been charged with their deaths, but it is widely believed by Lithuanians that their killing was a last attempt by Soviet special troops to intimidate Lithuania. Only a little later, in August, the coup in Moscow made Baltic independence inevitable. Medininkai, although not the first border post, became a symbol of the Balts' determination to regain their statehood.

Now Lithuania claims to have control of its whole state border except, and it is a big except, for the sea lanes and air corridors forming part of the continuing dispute with Russia about troop withdrawals. For anyone arriving and departing by air, however, the only border formalities is an outgoing customs check.

Lithuania gives every appearance of taking border controls more seriously. If you are non-Russian starting from

Moscow, you need a visa to get there. In practice, however, there was nobody at Riga airport around midnight to process the delayed flight from Moscow.

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Saying the \$24 billion would pay the way for hundreds of billions of dollars in private sector investments, Mr Yeltsin and Mr Bush signed a package of commercial agreements to facilitate such investments. Mr Yeltsin will also go home with most favoured nation trading status for his country.

Possibly the biggest danger for Mr Yeltsin is that he was too successful in persuading Washington that Russia was now his friend. Why pay to reform a country that no longer poses a threat?

Just how far Mr Yeltsin and Mr Bush carried the new US-Russian partnership this week became strikingly apparent during their Wednesday afternoon cruise on Chesapeake Bay, on a boat seized from drug dealers and converted. On board with them was the military officer carrying the "nuclear football". He looked an utter anachronism.

Joint peace force, page 1

CBS names 'Deep Throat'

BY MARTIN FLETCHER

CARL Bernstein calls it the "one great secret in the whole world": who was Deep Throat, the government source who gave invaluable leads to Bob Woodward, Mr Bernstein's colleague on *The Washington Post*, when the two reporters investigated the Watergate scandal?

On Wednesday night, the 20th anniversary of the break-in at the Democrats' headquarters that led to President Nixon's resignation, CBS television provided an answer. In interviews for a documentary, Messrs Woodward and Bernstein denied claims that Deep Throat was a composite of several sources and said he was still alive.

CBS scoured the book, *All The President's Men*, and the journalists' other writings for clues. Using published dates of the meetings with Deep Throat, CBS eliminated three prime suspects — Al Haig, the former White House chief of staff, Henry Kissinger, then national security adviser, and Melvin Laird, then defence secretary. All were out of the country on at least one of those occasions.

The nature of Deep Throat's tips has pointed to the FBI, which was pursuing its own Watergate investigation. Mr Nixon once accused Mark Felt, the FBI's deputy director, of being Deep Throat. Accosted by CBS, Mr Felt denied the charge and pointed out that he had given up smoking in 1943. According to Mr Woodward, the source he met in the celebrated underground car park was a chain smoker.

"There is one person we have come to believe best fits the description of Deep Throat," said CBS, and it

named Patrick Gray, a former assistant attorney-general who was appointed acting director of the FBI just before the Watergate break-in.

The documentary said Mr Gray "started out as a Nixon loyalist" but became "increasingly disgusted" as he was dragged into Watergate and "came to loathe dealing with all the president's men".

Another mystery about Deep Throat was how a government official could have managed such lengthy, clandestine meetings in the middle of the night. Mr Gray lived in a flat in a building with an underground car

park just four blocks from Mr Woodward's flat. He jogged before dawn, which would have enabled him to mark Mr Woodward's newspaper in one of their pre-arranged signals for a meeting. He could easily have driven to work past Mr Woodward's flat to check if the reporter had moved his balcony flower pot, the other signal.

Now 76, Mr Gray lives in Connecticut, has an unlisted telephone number, and has not spoken publicly about Watergate in 20 years. His lawyer denied he was Deep Throat, but Mr Gray has made no comment.

Police press for boycott of Batman film over Cop Killer song



Writing history: President Bush conferring with President Yeltsin at the signing in the White House on Wednesday of the landmark agreement to destroy thousands of nuclear weapons. The two leaders also signed bilateral economic and scientific accords

Former Soviet major claims PoWs went to Kazakhstan

FRESH light could be shed next week on the acutely sensitive subject of American soldiers brought to the Soviet Union during the Vietnam war.

A Soviet army major and amateur historian who has gathered information about one or more American soldiers being moved to Kazakhstan in 1967 will be summoned to Moscow to testify before a parliamentary committee on prisoners of war.

The major, 32, now serving in Yekaterinburg, is understood to have spoken to a KGB officer who recalled escorting at least one American POW from Vietnam to Soviet Central Asia.

However, the young officer, fearful of compromising his own career prospects, has refused to make further details of the story, or his own name, public unless invited to do so by an official body. That invitation will be dispatched today in the form of a cable from Yuri Smirnov, a Russian parliamentarian.

Just how far Mr Yeltsin and Mr Bush carried the new US-Russian partnership this week became strikingly apparent during their Wednesday afternoon cruise on Chesapeake Bay, on a boat seized from drug dealers and converted. On board with them was the military officer carrying the "nuclear football". He looked an utter anachronism.

Joint peace force, page 1

Fresh evidence is expected to emerge soon that American POWs from Vietnam were held in the Soviet Union, Bruce Clark writes from Moscow

and February 7, 1974. This suggests that the dispatch of KGB interrogators continued after the Paris peace treaty of January 1973 and the exchange of prisoners the following month.

However, part of each document remains classified, so the precise purpose of the trips by Colonel Nechilopenko, who is now retired and denies having been sent to Vietnam, is still unclear. Other documents obtained by Mr Pankov, referring to the equally sensitive subject of Western soldiers "liberated" from the Nazis by the advancing Red Army and then taken into Soviet custody, suggest that all but a handful were freed in the course of 1946.

A report to the Red Army command from an official "repatriation committee" states that as of March 1, 1946 there were eight Americans, three Britons, 636 Dutch and 1,224 French among the 4,867 foreign nationals who were still in Soviet hands. A second document, dated December 1, 1946, asserts that all but one of the 22,555 American POWs had passed through Soviet hands, and all 24,451 of the Britons had since been repatriated.

This left only 134 foreigners, mostly Czechoslovaks and Yugoslavs, still captive. Of these, just 21 — including



Kalugin: KGB agents questioned prisoners

two Frenchmen but not the solitary American — were on Soviet soil; the others were presumably held in barracks in Poland or Germany.

Mr Pankov cautioned that the Soviet authorities tended to classify prisoners by ethnic group rather than by passport. Hence a US citizen of Russian or Ukrainian origin — precisely the kind of person likely to be subjected to long-term detention — might not be listed as an American.

PEOPLE

Jackson to bring two tons of costumes

Michael Jackson is shipping two tons of clothes, including costumes featuring fibre-optics, lasers and explosives, to Europe for his *Dangerous* tour. Two of the outfits, which are lined with optical fibres, are 9ft tall, 7ft wide and weigh 40lb each. A computerised laser rig controls the lighting, said Michael Bush, who created the costumes with Dennis Tempkins. Jackson "describes what he envisions, and, because he's so visually creative, our main goal is to bring his ideas to life", Bush said.

A seven-year-old Miami boy who sculpted a work titled *Roach Perot*, in which he pasted a photograph of the unofficial US presidential candidate Ross Perot on the body of a dead cockroach, has won first place in the children's division of the annual Sensational Roach Art Contest, sponsored by a company that manufactures products to kill the insects. An opinion poll suggested women trust Mr Perot less than men.

The Japanese foreign minister, Michio Watanabe, convalescing after surgery, is unlikely to attend the meeting of the G7, the group of the world's seven leading industrialised countries in Munich next month, his office said.

India's ruling Congress (I) party has named Vice-President Shankar Dayal Sharma, 74, as its candidate for next month's presidential poll.

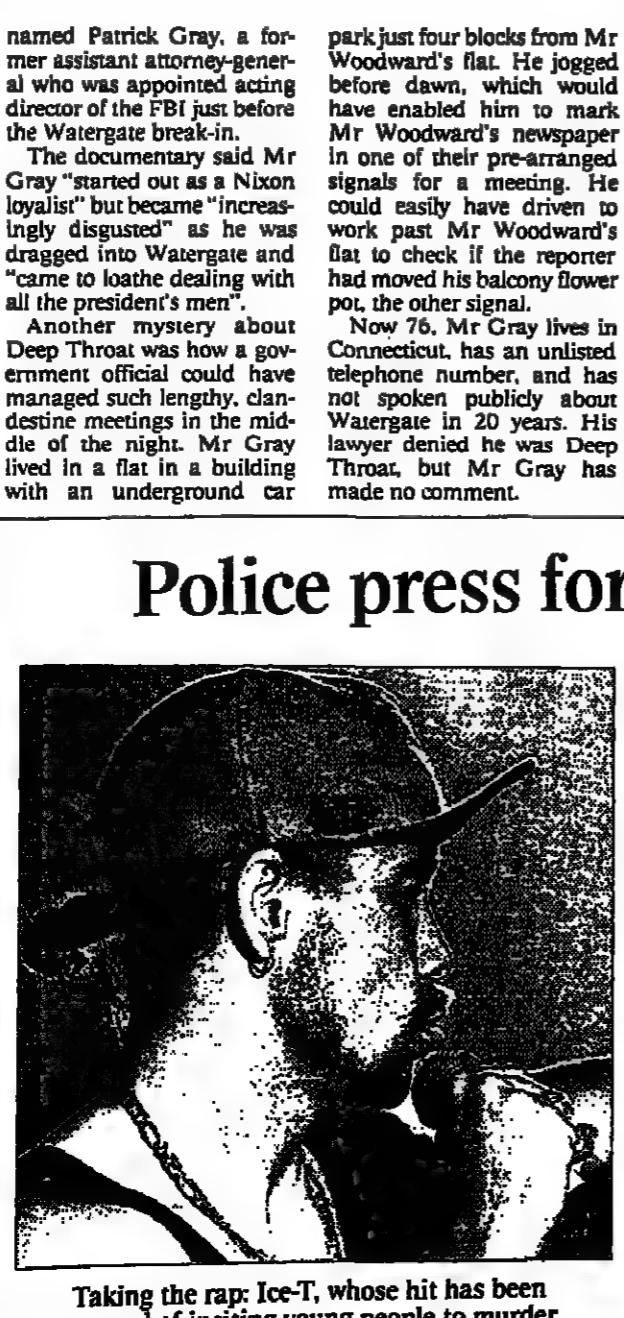
The spiritual leader of the Lubavitch sect of Hasidic Jews, Rabbi Menachem Schneerson, 90, was taken to Mount Sinai hospital in New York after blood tests uncovered a possible internal infection. The ultra-Orthodox sect has about 100,000 followers.

Mel Gibson, 36, who consistently makes the "best-looking" lists, is to make his debut as a director and star as a disfigured man in *Man Without a Face*, which may be filmed in Maine this summer.

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Taking the rap: Ice-T, whose hit has been accused of inciting young people to murder

FROM BEN MACINTYRE IN NEW YORK

New York police yesterday called on the New York sheriffs' group to boycott the film *Batman Returns*, which opens in America today, in protest against a rap song which they say incites young people to murder policemen.

The companies that produced *Batman Returns*, starring Michael Keaton, Michelle Pfeiffer and Danny DeVito, and the song *Cop Killer* by rapper Ice-T and his band Body Count are owned by Time Warner Inc. Police in New York state and Texas have called for a boycott of all Time Warner products until the album is removed from shops. Police say the song, which includes such lyrics as "I'm about to dust some cops off. Die, pig die", encourages and glorifies killing police.

Rap musicians and their supporters have come into increasing conflict with the white establishment in recent weeks. Last Saturday, in a speech to the Rev Jesse Jackson's Rainbow Coalition, Bill Clinton, the Democratic candidate, criticised another rap singer, Sister Souljah, for what he claimed were racist remarks. He cited a newspaper interview in which Sister Souljah had said: "If black people kill black people every day, why not have a week and kill white people?"

Mr Clinton was immediately attacked for singling out a black individual in his remarks, in what some said was an attempt to appeal for white votes. At a press conference in New York on Tuesday, Sister Souljah said that Mr Clinton had "chosen not to at-

tack the issues, but a young African woman". She said her remarks had been intended to describe the attitude of young American blacks and that she did not advocate killing anyone.

Sister Souljah has in the past used rap lyrics suggesting a violent solution to the problems of black urban poverty and disillusion. In her song, *The Hate That Hate Produced*, she says: "I am black first. I want what's good for me and my people. And if my survival means your total destruction, then so be it. You built this wicked system."

Mr Clinton defended his criticism of Sister Souljah on MTV television's young people's forum channel on Tuesday night. He said: "It is never right, ever — partic-

ularly for people of influence — to say there are no good people of another race, that maybe all the blacks should go kill whites for a change." He said he had received calls from a number of blacks supporting his stand against Sister Souljah.

The heightening of tension between races comes at an inauspicious moment, particularly in New York, where black community leaders have pronounced today "a day of absence" in response to the Rodney King verdict in Los Angeles. Black New Yorkers are being urged to stay away from work, school, buses, subways, telephones and shops, and to boycott white-owned businesses to demonstrate the importance of blacks to the life of the city.

John Major's missing millions

The prime minister's toughest test will be to cut spending, says Peter Riddell

When Norman Lamont put on the mantle of Stafford Cripps this week to stress how tight the review of public spending will be, it was not just the usual Treasury exercise in summer gloom to soften up the rest of Whitehall. This year is different. Ministers know that if they cannot bring public finances under control immediately after an election, they never will. More even than Europe, the spending round will be the test of what John Major does with Mrs Thatcher's legacy.

Public borrowing has soared over the past two years, to at least £28 billion, well above the European monetary guidelines. In contrast to the early 1980s, the government has decided to allow the impact of the recession to show up in higher borrowing. But the cabinet also agreed big increases in spending unrelated to the recession, notably on health and transport. Before the election, ministers had the guilty air of slimmers sneaking a potato and claiming it did not matter because they had kept to their diet before and would be disciplined in future.

The reckoning has arrived. The economy is recovering even more slowly than expected, further increasing borrowing. That makes less plausible any hopes that the budget will return to balance over the medium term or of a reversal of the rise in spending as a share of national income, from 39.5 in 1989 to more than 43 per cent. Mr Lamont has said: "no responsible government can allow recession to become an excuse for a permanent expansion in the proportion of the nation's wealth spent by the state. The growth of public expenditure cannot be divorced from the real growth of the economy, in bad times as well as good."

Mr Major has given the cabinet a homily on the need for restraint, and Michael Portillo, the chief secretary, who is reckoned to be hard-working as well as clever, has talks with departments before they put in their spending bids. So far these discussions have made little impression. In the Whitehall village, no ministers, especially those new to their departments as most are, want to be seen as giving ground to the Treasury at this stage. Existing plans for next year contain a reserve of £8 billion, but much may be absorbed by the extra costs of the recession and of easing the transition from the poll tax to the council tax.

Mr Major and the Treasury team are like characters in Alice, stumbling through a maze to be confronted with signs saying "hands off — manifesto pledge", "statutory commitment" or "political priority". Within the £70 billion social security budget, there has been talk of focusing benefits on the needy. But much of the programme is demand-led by the number of pensioners and the unemployed. The Tories have promised to raise the value of retirement pensions and child

A WEEK IN POLITICS

benefit each year in line with inflation. In other cases, preventing abuses would require controversial legislation. There will be no repetition of last year's big rise in the health budget, although the Tory manifesto promised a year by year increase in real resources committed to the NHS.

Even reform is expensive. Encouraging more schools to opt out of local authority control adds to costs. Short-term pressures are also increased by the targets for cutting hospital waiting-lists and compensation schemes for delays in services, as enshrined in the Citizen's Charter, which is due to be reviewed at a Downing Street seminar today. Improving public services is not cheap, although contracting-out should produce long-term savings.

The Treasury always has its list of potential cuts, such as defence, transport and training. Whitehall running costs — mainly pay — may also be squeezed, although this yields less when inflation is already low. Tax reliefs on mortgages and pensions offer large potential savings, but are hard to tackle given the current state of the housing market.

To reverse the rise in borrowing, Mr Lamont may have to look to taxes not raising tax allowances in line with inflation, or broadening the indirect tax base. This is the last year when both sides of the equation are decided separately, for in a welcome announcement in the Budget, Mr Lamont said that from December 1993 tax and spending plans would be presented together.

None of the choices is easy. Departmental interests will matter more than the ideology of ministers. Thus so-called Thatcherite ministers such as Michael Howard and Peter Lilley, who head vast spending departments, will be trying mainly to contain unavoidable increases in spending, whereas Michael Heseltine, despite his more interventionist reputation, has already lowered expectations by saying he is not seeking "any significant change" in trade and industry spending. Even with the addition of energy, his department's budget is less than that for overseas development. He is likely to tinker and repackage some programmes.

The outcome will finally depend on Mr Major himself. As prime minister, he has so far sought not to offend, and to please as many groups as possible. But he must accept some unpopularity now if public finances are to be put in order. The twin strands of his career have been the Treasury minister's preference for sound finance, and the whip's instincts for conciliation. This summer he needs to think as a Treasury man rather than as a whip.

Mr Major and the Treasury team are like characters in Alice, stumbling through a maze to be confronted with signs saying "hands off — manifesto pledge", "statutory commitment" or "political priority". Within the £70 billion social security budget, there has been talk of focusing benefits on the needy. But much of the programme is demand-led by the number of pensioners and the unemployed. The Tories have promised to raise the value of retirement pensions and child

search, the task ahead of the pols would be easy. But the word carries much deeper resonances. Universities are expected by the nation to embody tradition, to be oracular as well as expert. Such characteristics cannot be bolted on by legislation, however well-intentioned.

The polytechnics were supposed originally to provide an entirely new form of higher education, forging the technological infrastructure that British industry still lacks. Instead, they have slowly drifted into the academic territory of the university, quite unnecessarily relegating themselves to second-class status.

Now, in the vast pool of universities, they may come unstuck, stripped of their distinctiveness, struggling always to be something else. Ministers are already murmuring darkly that the polyts have absurd expectations of the research funds they are likely to win in the new educational marketplace. The great divide may be gone, but the hierarchy will soon reassess itself. The polyts may then ask themselves whether the fancy names were worth the bother.

This week, the Berlin Wall of British higher education finally crashed to the ground, as the Privy Council gave formal approval to the new university names of 28 polytechnics. According to the new campus orthodoxy, students and lecturers will no longer suffer from the intellectual apartheid which divided the universities from the underrated polytechnics. From now on, they will be one big, happy family, sharing committees, funding councils and application forms.

Hence, the polytechnics' quest for ingenious names to prevent confusion and entrench their identities. Leicester Polytechnic, for instance, becomes De Montfort University, after Simon de Montfort (c.1208-1265), the earl of Leicester who rebelled against Henry III, while Liverpool Polytechnic pays homage in its new title to Sir John Moore, the pools tycoon. Anglia Polytechnic hedges its bets by becoming Anglia Polytechnic University.

Name changing is an amusing parlour game, but scarcely addresses the real question: what makes a university? Cardinal Newman was in no doubt: "What

an empire is in political history," he wrote in *The Idea of a University* (1852), "such is a university in the sphere of philosophy and research. It is . . . the high protecting power of all knowledge and science, of fact and principle, of inquiry and discovery."

In Newman's humanistic vision, the role of the university was to train the mind of the governing classes and tend the intellectual soul of the nation. And that vision has kept its grip on the collective imagination. Why else would John Major be so sensitive about his lack of university education, or the Opposition leader bellow that he was the first Kinnock to graduate "in a thousand generations"?

Just as the polytechnics exemplify all that is modern, sleek and efficient, the universities have a mystique rooted in the dimly-remembered past. The bond of which Newman wrote between power and intellect is as old as the privileges granted to medieval

scholars by their rulers. For an ambitious family in the middle ages, setting up a dynamic university was de rigueur. Charles IV, a terrible show-off, shored up his imperial power in 1348 with the foundation of Prague University, which the rival Habsburgs soon matched in Vienna. Cosseted by the rich and famous, the universities developed their own agenda and authority, and even challenged the papacy head-on in the great 15th-century councils. Thus the continent of Europe was knitted together by its intellectual community. Measured against the power of the medieval schools, especially Oxford and Paris, Jacques Delors' ambitions for Europe are modest indeed.

Such pretensions to greatness die hard. In England, the ancient universities have from time to time taken the authorities and won; and the glittering array of politicians at the vice-chancellors' reception in Westminster last week

showed that the universities still have a finger's grip on the reins of power. With this arachnid tradition, the polytechnics will struggle to compete.

The universities have glamour in spades, too. E.M. Forster struck a chord when he admitted that memories of Cambridge, his "dear old university", inspired in him only "snobbery or priggishness". Snooty tales of high-table rows, of Somerville girls battling against co-education, and of radical French philosophers opposed by crusty dons still go down a treat with the educated Englishman.

Provincial universities like Sussex, meanwhile, have discovered and cultivated a different kind of raciness, an image of progressive affluence mythologised in a string of campus novels. There is always a redbrick in vogue which sixth-form poets will head for.

If a university were simply a worthy institution which dished out degrees and supervised re-

Donnish delusions

Matthew d'Ancona wonders if a change of name will really bring polytechnics university status

Maxwell's young lions

What makes Ian and Kevin tick, wonders Peter Millar



er, also linked through to his father's, so it was also possible for Maxwell to retreat to it either to confide privately with his son during a meeting, or through it to gain access to his private lift and escape the building, leaving his guests to stew until some flunkies made appropriate excuses.

Ian inhabited an office at the other side of the octagonal tower, with a fine view over the gothic pinnacles of the law courts, a serene calm shattered twice daily by the clattering rotor blades of his father's helicopter landing on the roof a dozen feet above his head. Ian had a pair of his own

secretaries, in whom he inspired a loyalty that was to extend beyond disaster. When, after Robert Maxwell's death, the edifice started to collapse, there was a temporary lull as the sons won a breathing space from creditors; there was a marvelling wave of relief from the younger Maxwell's staff, who, like their bosses, had sat around for years wondering when, if ever, they would come into the ogre's inheritance.

Yet in a year of working closely with the Maxwell family, I never saw signs of any feeling for their father other than affection, albeit beneath an often palpable tension. When his father died, Ian certainly was deeply moved. Whatever cynics may say with hindsight and whatever horrors have been uncovered about Robert Maxwell's business practices, his death left an enormous physical and psychological void in lives lived close to his overbearing presence. It was to escape that presence that his older children opted to live in the United States, a continent away and therefore at least out of earhugging reach. In their father's lifetime, Ian and Kevin, for all the heir-apparent responsibil-

ties seemingly devolved on to them, were inevitably thought to be waiting in the wings. They lived under a giant shadow, and who could tell which was the dauphin and which the Prince of Wales?

In the White Hart, the *Daily Mirror* drinking den, hardened hacks who caught a glimpse of Ian or Kevin entering Maxwell House opposite would tug a forelock and make Uriah Heep references to the "young master". The brothers occasionally glanced through the window, but they rarely ventured in; fraternisation — below a certain level — was frowned upon. Life as Maxwell, under Bob, meant never being able to say "sorry". To those who dealt with him on a daily basis, Ian Maxwell's greatest sin was retelling his father's anecdotes and expecting — as Bob did — the same just of laughter every time.

When Maxwell died and the theoretical division of the soon-to-vanish spoils allotted Mirror Group Newspapers to Ian and Maxwell Communications to Kevin, Ian began signing letters "The Publisher" and appearing in his father's multicoloured bow-tie. It was as if the only way to exorcise the ghost was to emulate his fashion sense.

Ian had inherited more than Kevin of his father's gift for tongues. With a French mother it was unsurprising that most of the family professed bilingualism, though it was not always perfect. Ian, however, switched easily into and out of French, and was fond of dropping German phrases into conversations with those who understood them. Kevin, on the other hand, was shy about using other languages, preferring to pass on the role of toastmaster for a delegation from the German publisher, Berliner Verlag, even though he had been involved in its part-purchase. His gift was for doing sums: Ian's was for shaking hands and speaking in tongues. How far either will now serve them is in the hands of the courts. I am simply glad I never had to take a school report card home to their father.

Bernard Levin's column returns on Monday.

...and moreover

ALAN COREN

The only time I lunched with the Queen, the first words she said to me were, "Have you any idea what a trial it is to own a golf course?"

I do not remember what I mumbled, but I do remember reflecting that when it came to preemptive strikes, my sovereign left Admiral Yamamoto at the post. I had turned up at her palace with my conversational fleet dressed overall, there was not a potential topic I had not buffed to shimmering nick, there was not a drollery unpruned, but she had dived on me out of the sun, and her first wave had devastated me: my battleships were going down by the stern, my carriers were ablaze, and where my submarines had once lurked there were now but pitiable patches of flatsam-dotted oil.

She then launched, while the prawn hung trembling on my fork, into a hilarious account of the shenanigans at her Windsor links, where a demarcation dispute between groundsmen and gardeners had left the fairways unknown. When she had finished, she asked my advice as to her best course of action. I put the prawn down and mumbled something else, drawn this time from my vast experience of owning golf courses, whereupon she said, "Was there an exact date when workmen stopped wearing boots? You never see boots on workmen any more."

The whole of let us call it our conversation, followed this bizarre unpattern, the monarch unfalteringly displaying a sur-

real penchant so relentlessly nimble, it left the clothehead wimmed. It was like going ten rounds against a class flyweight trained by René Magritte and managed by P.G. Wodehouse.

By the end of three hours, I had pledged my life to her. Here was wackiness of an order so incomparable it must have been hers by divine right. She was barking mad.

Her husband? I had first met him some years before, when as Rector of St Andrews I attended the investiture of Magnus Magnusson as Rector of Edinburgh, where Prince Philip was Chancellor. We were all in the robing room, struggling into our floor-length velvet numbers when the Consort suddenly cried: "If we were stark naked under these, nobody would be any the wiser!" He then laughed for a very long time.

It thus came as no surprise to me when, soon after, their son stopped doing Blueblood impressions and began confiding in flora, leaving me with a conviction rendered all the more unshakable by the Princess Royal, who when I invited her to a *Punch* lunch and apologised for limping on a swollen knee, said: "Yes, it's been a ghastly year for equine BD. Did you know it can cause rheumatoid arthritis in jockeys? Everyone's taking phenylbutazone."

What am I trying to tell you here? Merely that I have been growing daily more irritated by demands for the Royal Family to shape up, remember who they are, and behave accordingly.

Maxwell's immortality

IF THE arrest of Ian and Kevin Maxwell yesterday sounded the death knell of a global empire, the family can find solace in the fact that their name still carries weight in academe.

Balliol, the Oxford alma mater of Sir Edward Heath, Lord Jenkins and Bryan Gould, will continue to offer the Robert Maxwell Fellowship for politics in perpetuity.

The fellowship, which was endowed by Maxwell in 1965 just a year after he became Labour member for Buckingham, has strong sentimental value for his surviving kin, many of whom have attended the college at one time or another. Philip, the eldest son, took a scholarship to Balliol, as did Ian. So too did Kevin, who met his wife Pandora Warnsford-Davis at college. The tradition continued when Ghislaine, Maxwell's favourite and the only child whose photograph hung on the wall behind his desk, took her place at what many at the university jokingly called Maxwell College.

The current holder of the fellowship, Adam Swift, son of the author Margaret Drabble, was keeping his council in Oxford yesterday. "I was not born when the post was endowed, and I have nothing to say," he said. The college is understood to have no plans to change the fellowship, although Swift's credibility on the international academic scene is unlikely to be enhanced by such a sobriquet.

Buyer and cellar

AS THE fraud squad and the liquidators of the Maxwell empire battle to replenish the depleted pension funds, one liquid asset which Robert Maxwell disposed of

is close to being restored. When he was chairman of the Commons catering committee, Maxwell sold off the famous House wine cellar to try to reduce the deficit in the catering department. Now, almost 25 years after the last jeroboam was sold, the cellar is being re-stocked.

Colin Shepherd, Tory MP for Hereford and current chairman of the committee, says no bottles will be uncorked for five years. "After much searching, we eventually found a suitable spot for the cellar, and ceremoniously placed the first bottle inside," says Shepherd. By a twist of fate, the ceremony took place on November 5 last year, and was interrupted by one of Shepherd's officials brandishing a copy of that night's newspaper, with the dramatic headline "Maxwell lost at sea".

Poll attacks

TORY MP Emma Nicholson probably wishes she had followed Labour's example and waited until the election outcome was known before conducting a post mortem. Before the votes were counted, she recorded an interview for ITN on the assumption that the Tories had lost. While displaying undying loyalty to John Major, she is said to have been less than complimentary about the style of

the campaign and, in particular, about the prime minister's soapbox. ITN says "it was to have been shown only if Labour won. The material is confidential. It may be that Emma Nicholson herself has asked us not to release it." Nicholson, MP for Devon West and Torridge, says: "I gave interviews to both the BBC and ITN, neither of which was used. But neither was uncomplimentary about John Major." In which case, he may be keen to see them for himself.

Beastly business

THE 6,000 animal lovers who fork out thousands of pounds a year to sponsor animals at London Zoo are likely to hear what is to happen to their adopted dung beetles and wood ants in the next week or so. As employees who face redundancy were meeting to discuss saving the zoo, its directors

are thrashing out the sponsorship problem. A representative says: "Our sponsors pay for the animals for a year, and we are very concerned that they should be treated fairly."

Sponsorship may continue for animals that find new homes, but one will be looking for a new sponsor whatever happens is Jake, the Asiatic lion. He was adopted by the *Daily Mirror*, which is currently looking for a sponsor itself.

• Tony O'Reilly, chairman of Heinz and one of America's highest paid executives, has not forgotten his Irish roots. As his fellow countrymen went to the polls yesterday, he was confidently predicting victory for the yes campaign. "Ireland has benefited greatly from its membership of the EC," says O'Reilly, who in 1980 gained a doctorate in agricultural marketing from Bradford University. "The thesis dealt with poverty in Ireland before its membership of the EC. It's a very dull read, but there's a germ of an idea in it." His money is on a two-to-one vote in favour of the treaty. "In Ireland we have a man called Pat O'Connor Pat O'Connor who is able to vote twice. I'm sure he will have been out in force at the referendum."

Tactful voting

TERRY WOGAN, one of the Garrick Club's newest members, was proudly sporting the distinctive club bow-tie at the Ireland Fund of Great Britain's mid-summer ball on Wednesday night. While he was championing the yes vote in the Irish referendum, he was coy about next month's vote on admitting women to the Garrick. "I'm very new. I don't expect they'll let me vote, and I wouldn't presume to say what should happen," he said, clearly aware of the possibility of being ostracised before he has found the snooker room.

A fellow abstainer will be one of the club's oldest members, George Malcolm Thomson, now 92, former political secretary to Lord Beaverbrook. "I feel that an old man like me should not play a part in considering the conditions of the future for younger people," he says. "But I won't fall down in a faint of horror at meeting some charming person in the bar."

search, the task ahead of the polytechnics was much deeper resonance. Universities are expected by the nation to embody tradition, to sit with church and state, to be oracular as well as open. Such characteristics cannot be belied by legislation, however well intentioned.

The polytechnics were supposed originally to provide an entirely new form of higher education, bypassing the technological institutions that British industry had built. Instead, they have slipped into the academic terrain, re-legitimising themselves to some extent. In the vast pool of universities, they may come unmet, stripped of their distinctive, struggling always to be something else. Ministers are already nurturing darkly that the polytechnics' absurd expectations of the research funds they are likely to receive in the new educational market place. The great divide may be gone, but the hierarchy will remain intact. The polytechnics will ask themselves whether the fair names were worth the bother.

Now, in the vast pool of universities, they may come unmet, stripped of their distinctive, struggling always to be something else. Ministers are already nurturing darkly that the polytechnics' absurd expectations of the research funds they are likely to receive in the new educational market place. The great divide may be gone, but the hierarchy will remain intact. The polytechnics will ask themselves whether the fair names were worth the bother.

Tony Benn, typically, attacked Labour's reluctance to call for cuts in defence spending and its acceptance of some Tory anti-trade union laws. Nobody who spent four weeks canvassing for Labour during the campaign could possibly agree with Mr Benn's prognosis. Meanwhile Clare Short blamed the party's "glitz", a sideways attempt to criticise Labour's PR advisers. They were only messengers, doing the best they could with a message that was badly out of date. They do not deserve to be shot.

Larry Whitty, Labour's general secretary, came closer to the real problem. Many people who had intended during the campaign to vote Labour simply could not bring themselves to do so in the privacy of the polling booth. Their unease, said his report to the NEC, "reflects a much more serious concern about the Labour party as a party of the past, and one which holds back aspirations and tends to turn the clock back". Also to blame was "a general distrust of the party and its leadership".

The leadership is about to change. In a

When Maxwell and the others division of the Maas-tricht treaty was to vanish from the news, Ian and Maxwell Communications to Kevin, Ian began sending letters: "The Publisher" and appearing in his father's multi-coloured biographies. Ian was the only way to exercise his father's greatest sin was reflected in his father's anecdotes and epigrams. Bob did the same part every time.

Ian had inherited more than Kevin of their father's gift: a French mother was unsurprising that most of the family professed bilingualism, though it was not always genuine. With a French mother, Ian, however, switched easily and out of French, and was often dropping German phrases in conversations with those he understood them. Kevin, on the other hand, was shy about using foreign languages, preferring to keep the role of totem master to the delegation from the German publisher, Berliner Verlag, though he had been involved in part-purchase. His gift was for dealing sums, Ian's for dealing hands and speaking in tongues.

How far either will now go is not known. Ian is in the hands of the last. I am simply glad I never had to take a school report card home again.

Bernard Levin's column next

on Monday

Factual voting

TERRY WORLAN, one of the first members of the Rock Club, newest members of the Rock Club, the first publicly sporting the name at the first club meeting in Britain's summer ballroom on Wednesday evening. While he was championing the cause of the Irish, he was also supporting the new Anti-Crackdown. I never told him what he would have done if he had known about the possibility of being arrested before he had got into the room.

A fellow alumnus will be

the late old members of

Malcolm Thompson and

the late political secretary at

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THE TIMES FRIDAY JUNE 19 1992

OBITUARIES

THOMAS
BERGMANN

Thomas Bergmann, public relations manager, impresario and journalist, died in Karlovy Vary, Czechoslovakia, on June 11 aged 67. He was born in Prague on July 18, 1924.

THOMAS Bergmann was conducting a Hoffnung concert for the Prague Spring Festival only a few days before he died. It was his first visit to his native country since 1948, when he escaped arrest by the communist authorities by crossing the Austrian border by night on foot. His adventurous life was reflected in his large, ebullient personality, in his mastery of several European languages and in the ease with which he celebrated his many friendships.

He was educated in Prague until, at 15, he was sent by his family to England as a refugee from the Nazi occupation. He served during the war in the Free Czech Squadron of the RAF, reaching the rank of squadron leader, and returned to Czechoslovakia in 1945 to take over the family publishing house. He at once threw himself into Czechoslovak politics and the commun-

ist coup of 1948 forced him out of his country for a second time. Eventually he returned to England and founded the first public relations consultancy in the north-east — Thomas E. Bergmann and Partners — basing himself in Newcastle where he made his home. As well as being involved in PR, Bergmann worked as a music critic for the *Manchester Guardian*, as it then was, and the *Newcastle Chronicle*, and as a journalist for Reuters. He was also European correspondent for the *Denver Post*.

In 1976 he founded Allmusic International and as an impresario he was responsible for bringing a number of distinguished musicians to Newcastle. He also staged a Hoffnung Concert and met Gerard Hoffnung's widow, Anna, who was to become his devoted companion. With her he was to bring to life those concerts that unerringly revealed the funny side of music.

A native Australian, he went to Oxford in 1930 as a Rhodes Scholar in medicine. After completing his medical training and gaining experience in several clinical appointments, he became director of the South London Blood Transfusion Service, a post he held for most of the war years.

The explosions of the atomic bombs over Japan and the rapidly increasing interest in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy led the government to recognise the need to set up a specialised unit to study the possible biological hazards associated with radiation. Loutit was invited to be its first director.

Together they commissioned new works and added commentaries to those originally commissioned by Anna's late husband Gerard. They presented concerts in America, Japan and Australia as well as in Europe. Tom's vast frame, exuding benevolence, made his way to the rostrum to conduct items such as Donald Swann's *Surprise Symphony*.

Tom Bergmann was a bon vivant and a wit. He played the piano with panache and had a character that was made up of equal parts of sauvage-faire and schoolboy mischief. He remained very Czech, retaining the Czech gift for music and quirky humour.

SIR JAMES MCKAY

Sir James McKay, JP, DL, former Lord Provost of Edinburgh and Lord Lieutenant of the County of the City of Edinburgh, died on May 25 in Granada, Spain, aged 80. He was born on March 12, 1912.

AS LORD Provost of Edinburgh James McKay strongly defended the city's right to control its own affairs at a time when local government changes were being introduced that would split responsibilities between the district and the new regional authority of Lothian. He regarded the division, which came into being in 1974, as an attack on the status of the Scottish capital.

James McKay, who was a grand master mason of Scotland, was born at Bo'ness and educated at Dunfermline High School followed by Portobello Secondary School, Edinburgh. After school he entered insurance and later was made managing director of John McKay (Insurance) of Edinburgh, a company established by his father.

During the second world war McKay served in the Royal Navy, rising from ordinary seaman to lieutenant.

He is survived by his wife, Janette, and three daughters.

Highlanders hope for own university

BY KERRY GILL

THE creation of a university serving the Highlands and Islands of Scotland is expected to take an important step forward this month with the publication of a feasibility study compiled by Sir Graham Hills, former principal of Glasgow university.

Sir Graham has held discussions for the last nine months with educationalists throughout Scotland on how a university, first considered in the last century, could best serve the area.

Yesterday Val MacIver, chairman of education for Highland region, said the case for a university had never been stronger. Its creation would be the key ingredient for the area's expansion in cultural, industrial, economic and social spheres. As chairman of the Highlands and Islands University Advisory Group, Mrs MacIver told a

conference in Portree, Skye, that support was widespread.

She said: "My vision for a Highlands and Islands university is one which benefits the whole of the area. It uses our heritage, our history, our language, our culture, our increasingly precious natural environment and weaves them into a modern university set firmly in the developing Europe and making a distinct and major contribution to that new Europe."

The group favours a collegial structure that would embrace existing educational establishments in Inverness, Thurso, Lochaber and the Gaelic college, Sabhal Mor Ostaig, on Skye.

It is hoped that a university could become a centre for environmental studies, particularly sun, wind and wave power.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Sir James VI of Scotland, reigned 1567-1625, as James I of England and Ireland, reigned 1603-25. Edinburgh, 1566.

Blaise Pascal, mathematician and philosopher, Clermont-Ferrand, France, 1623; John Gibson, sculptor, Cefn-y-ffordd, 1790; Charles Haddon Spurgeon, preacher, Kedron, Essex, 1834; John Haig, Earl Haig, field marshal, Edinburgh, 1861; Duke of Windsor (nee Wallis Warfield), 1882.

DEATHS: Sir Joseph Banks, naturalist, Isleworth, Surrey, 1820; Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico, 1867-7, executed, Mexico, 1867; John Ernest Acton, 1st Baron Acton, historian, Tegernsee, Germany, 1902; Sir James Barrie, novelist and dramatist, London, 1937.

Sir Robert Peel's Police Act was passed, 1829.

Baltimore, Maryland, 1896; Sir Ernest Chain, biochemist, Nobel laureate 1945, Berlin, 1966.

DEATHS: Sir Joseph Banks, naturalist, Isleworth, Surrey, 1820; Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico, 1867-7, executed, Mexico, 1867; John Ernest Acton, 1st Baron Acton, historian, Tegernsee, Germany, 1902; Sir James Barrie, novelist and dramatist, London, 1937.

Sir Robert Peel's Police Act was passed, 1829.

JOHN LOUTIT

John Freeman Loutit, CBE, FRS, former director of the Medical Research Council radiobiology unit, died on June 11 aged 82. He was born on February 19, 1910.

JOHN Loutit was a hands-on scientist who led his team from the bench. It is not widely known that he, together with a few senior colleagues, personally ingested small quantities of strontium-90 in order to assess its biological effects. And to measure isotope retention Loutit arranged for a bone biopsy to be taken from his own leg.

The field of radiobiology is important not only from the standpoint of protection against the damaging effects of radiation but also because of the widespread use of radiation in the treatment of cancer. Loutit will be remembered as one of its greatest pioneers.

A native Australian, he went to Oxford in 1930 as a Rhodes Scholar in medicine. After completing his medical training and gaining experience in several clinical appointments, he became director of the South London Blood Transfusion Service, a post he held for most of the war years.

The explosions of the atomic bombs over Japan and the rapidly increasing interest in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy led the government to recognise the need to set up a specialised unit to study the possible biological hazards associated with radiation. Loutit was invited to be its first director.

From the outset, Loutit recognised the importance of establishing a foundation of fundamental interdisciplinary research in cell and tissue biology, experimental pathology physics and genetics. Its purpose was to explore the interaction of radiation with biological material, the effects on cellular behaviour, the ab-



normalities in chromosomal material, the pathogenesis of injury in various mammalian organs, the distribution and mechanism of retention of radioactive material in the body and particularly radiation genetics.

He secured the transfer from Edinburgh of a genetics group to investigate the genetic effects of radiation in mammals, particularly mice. This team established itself as one of the world's leading groups in mouse genetics.

In the early days Charles Ford, a unit colleague of Loutit's, was developing methods for studying chromosomes and abnormal changes induced by radiation. He identified a chromosomal marker that Loutit and his colleagues used in discovering that radiation could suppress immunity.

They found that this immunosuppression was sufficient to allow grafting of bone marrow from genetically incompatible mice. This study helped in the understanding of radiation action and the treatment of leukaemia along with some other malignant diseases. His book *Irradiation of Mice and Men* appeared in 1962.

After continuing through the 1960s to develop the radiobiology unit and win for it a world-wide reputation in radiobiology, Loutit was faced in 1969 with the job of restructuring, and he decided to hand over and resign as director. He returned to work full time at the bench, which he enjoyed, until he finally retired at the age of 78.

John Loutit was appointed CBE in 1957 and was admitted to the Order of Orange Nassau (Netherlands) for his work in the field in the Netherlands towards the end of the war, when he helped to alleviate the medical problems arising from prolonged starvation in the population.

He received honorary degrees from the universities of Stockholm and St Andrews. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1963.

Loutit was an able and enthusiastic cricketer. His skills in the kitchen were a delight to those whom he and his wife, Thelma, entertained at memorable dinners.

She survives him with a son and two daughters.

APPRECIATIONS

Sir Glyn Jones

YOUR admirable obituary of Sir Glyn Jones (June 12) underplays the remarkable circumstances surrounding his appointment as governor of Nyasaland.

In an interview with me in 1982 Jones revealed that, while minister of native affairs in Northern Rhodesia in 1959, he was called to a meeting in London with the recently appointed colonial secretary, Ian Macleod, who offered him "the most difficult job in the Empire".

This was to go out to Nyasaland ostensibly as chief secretary but in fact as heir designate to the governor, Sir Robert Armitage, whose tour of duty was not due to end until April 1961.

His central responsibility was to establish a working relationship with Dr Banda, whom Macleod had decided to release from detention against Armitage's strongly-worded advice.

Macleod gave strict instructions that Armitage was not to be informed of the identity of his successor, with the result that Jones, to his acute embarrassment, had to endure several months during which his immediate superior speculated on whether he, Armitage, would be re-appointed and who else might be in the running for the job.

It should be said for Macleod that, though the morality of his action left something to be desired, his choice of the new governor was inspired. Quite how Jones succeeded in establishing such a close rapport with Dr Banda must remain a matter of speculation though I like to think that the fact that Jones, almost uniquely among colonial officials, was not much taller than the diminutive Malawian played its part.

Dr K.J. McCracken

MAY I add an Oxford chapter to your excellent obituary on Sir Glyn Jones?

Being away from Great Britain for most of his career, Glyn Jones was conscious that he could take little part in his former college's affairs, though he joined the St Catherine's Association on going down in 1931. But on his return to this country he was asked by the then dean and his former English tutor (and mine), Cheney Horwood, to join the committee of the St Catherine's Association. He

followed the Right Reverend Gordon Savage, the Bishop of Southwell, as chairman of the association two years later and retained the chairmanship for a decade. It was one of the great pleasures of his life when Lord Bullock, and the governing body in 1977 elected him an honorary fellow.

In 1982 he was asked to chair a transitional body for alumni affairs following the winding up of the college association; when that ended its work after six years, he was elected, at the suggestion of the then master, Sir Patrick Nairne, president of alumni for life. He was also president of the college's rowing society, which, during his period of office secured its first corporate sponsorship for an undergraduate activity.

Glyn Jones's concerns in involving himself in his college life were mainly for succeeding generations of undergraduates, from the days of the society of his non-collegiate contemporaries to the present largest college alumni body in Oxford; for the censors and masters of the foundation, the fellows and tutors and for the many often difficult issues which are part of today's higher education, including the necessity to mount a succession of appeals.

Glyn Jones, while enjoying a particularly happy family life and while pursuing the work for his many African charities did all of this at a time when most mortals have long since wound down their lives. But he was a man of exceptional vigour.

Tony Hancock

YOUR admirable obituary notice on Sir Glyn Jones indicated his great empathy with the African people among whom he worked.

This was clear from the fond memory people in the villages of Mwinilunga retained of him, many years after he had left that district of Northern Rhodesia (as it then was).

In so many villages there I found, as a successor DC, men and youths who had adopted the name "Jones"; other previous DCs did not seem to have been so commemorated. And I, as a British officer serving briefly under him, gratefully remember his tolerance and kindness to me.

Nicholas Lines

sons of no great consequence, my wife and I were made to feel wholly at home as his and Mary's guests at Twickenham in his year as president. On the following Saturday he was on the touchline of his old school slightly embarrassing me, its headmaster, with his uninhibited shouts of support and loud questionings of the referee's judgment and eyesight.

His was a truly lovable personality, made the more engaging by his unabashed and undisguised Yorkshires.

David Ashcroft

MARGOT HEINEMANN



Margot Heinemann, teacher and writer, died on June 10 aged 76. She was born on November 18, 1915.

THE life of Margot Heinemann was a strange mixture of the political and the literary, but not a mere jumble; these spheres were welded together by her attachment to Marxism. She was one of the most remarkable of a generation of idealists now passing away, a race of men and women convinced that they had in their hands the key to a new world, a new existence for humanity — if only they could find the keyhole. They never did, but in the course of their search for it they achieved a great deal.

Born into a Jewish financial family from Frankfurt, only recently settled in London, she acquired an Oxford accent at Roedean and studied English literature at Newnham in the exciting Cambridge of the early 1930s. She was soon immersed in the affairs of the Socialist Society and in 1934 joined the Communist Party. She was a quietly attractive young woman, with a romantic side to her nature which won the love of her fellow-socialist John Cornford. He wrote memorable letters and poems to her from Spain before his death there in the International Brigade.

She had been doing some teaching, but now plunged into the Labour movement; from 1937 to 1949 she was in the labour research department of the TUC. She learned much about coalmining and the unpleasant life of the miners, and wrote a book, *Britain's Coal*, published in 1944 by the Left Book Club.

After 1949 she became for a few years a full-time Communist Party worker and served on the London district committee. She was not uncritical of the leaders' policies, but never gave up hope and remained a faithful adherent to the end. Her novel *The Adventures* (1960) is an impressively realistic portrayal of the types of people she had got to know; there is a decided spice of irony, or wry humour, in the story.

Her life took a new turn when she and the scientist and socialist J. D. Bernal came together. Their daughter, Jane, was born in 1953, and the affectionate partnership lasted until his death in 1972. She was made for close and lasting friendships as well, and along with an old Labour Research Department associate, Noreen Branson, wrote a book on *Britain in the Thirties*. It came out in 1971, and aroused much interest and some controversy.

By this time she had found her way back into teaching and literature. She was fluent in German and made visits to East Germany, usually for conferences about Brecht or Shakespeare; to the USSR, somewhat surprisingly, she never visited. Her teaching life had a fitting last chapter with a return to Cambridge, for a spell at New Hall.

Most of her writing on literary subjects was done in these later years, including the book *Puritanism and Theatre* in 1980. Yet her health had for long been precarious, because of bronchial troubles brought on or worsened by canvassing in London fogs in the early 1950s.

A love of hill-walking helped to keep her going; so did a sense of humour that showed her the most ridiculous side of life even in coal pits or hospital wards. Her daughter and friends were often struck by this and thought of her as, in spite of everything, a happy being, free of morbidity. It was characteristic of her to like Tolstoy and not like Dostoevsky; and to think habitually about what could be done next, instead of brooding on what had gone wrong.

Vicar's vase sells for £30,000

BY JOHN SHAW

A VASE inherited by a vicar from a friend and thought to be worth a few thousand pounds was sold for £30,800.

The vicar and his wife, from Kent, were bequeathed the vase 18 months ago by an antiques-collecting friend in thanks for looking after him before his death.

At Sotheby's valuation in Canterbury earlier this year the 12in *globular blue, black and white* Arista vase was thought to be worth several thousand pounds. At Sotheby's in London yesterday the vase, circa 1650-60, was estimated at £4,000-£5,000 but rapid bidding took it much higher.

The vicar, who did not wish to be named, said: "It is a good job I did not have to stand up straightaway afterwards as my legs were shaking and I think I would have fallen over."

The vase was one of three purchases by Misuo Fujikura, a Tokyo dealer, who had flown over for the auction. Another was a male lion-dog, bought for £49,500. It is a perfect example of the now rare Kakemono wares exported from Japan to the West in the seventeenth century.

The Rev Alan Terry, Chaplain of St John's School, Leatherhead; to be Rector, St John's Bisham, and Holy Trinity, West End (Guildford).

The Rev Jonathan Thacker, Vicar, Brotherton; to be also Rural Dean of Holland West (Lincoln).

The Rev John Turner, Curate, All Saints, Norton and St Oswald; to be Vicar, Bankfoot (Bradford).

The Rev Neil Tur

Maxwells wake up to a day of stress

Continued from page 1

school. She returned ten minutes later looking tired and distraught. She still looked pale and tense when she left the house with Chloe, her youngest daughter, just before 10.45am. Earlier Mrs Maxwell visited her sister-in-law Laura, Ian Maxwell's wife, at the couple's home in Halkin Place, Belgravia. She refused to comment and told waiting reporters to "get off my doorstep please".

Kevin and Ian Maxwell and Lawrence Trachtenberg, a 38-year-old American, were taken to Snow Hill police station in the City of London in separate unmarked cars. Mr Trachtenberg was a director of Bishopsgate Investment Management, which handled the bulk of the assets in the Mirror Group pension funds. Dressed in a denim jacket and black jeans and clutching a small duffle bag, he was led from an unmarked car into the police station by a plainclothes officer holding his arm.

The Maxwell brothers were taken to the station by detectives in separate unmarked cars. Solicitors for the arrested men would not comment as they began to arrive at the police station. Just before 1pm the three men left the station to be driven to court in a police wagon. They were led out separately by a uniformed officer.

They arrived at City of London magistrates' court to a barrage of flashguns from press photographers. Police parked the wagon so they were obscured from view as they entered the back door of the court. A crowd of City workers gathered in the hope of a glimpse of the three.

After a hearing lasting more than an hour the men left the court. Ian Maxwell left saying nothing. Kevin Maxwell stopped to make a brief statement before catching a taxi home with the media close behind. He arrived back home alone at 5.15pm looking shaken with a fixed expression on his face. He said: "I have nothing further to add to what I've said outside the court this afternoon. Goodnight."

It appears that Pandora will have to endure the phalanx of press and photographers camped outside for a while longer.



Take your partner: first ladies Naina Yeltsin and Barbara Bush on a tour of the George Washington estate in Virginia yesterday

Wine beats heart risks

WHAT is the difference between southern France, where heart disease is rare, and south-west Scotland, where it is all too common? Two glasses of wine a day, according to a report by French scientists in this week's issue of *The Lancet*.

Uniting chauvinism with science, they suggest that wine has a greater protective effect against heart disease than other alcoholic drinks — including scotch. This may be because it is usually drunk with meals and is absorbed slowly, giving a prolonged protective effect.

The research, directed by Dr Serge Renaud of the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale in Lyons, attempts to explain the well-known fact that Frenchmen are less than half as likely to die of heart disease as Scots, in spite of eating a comparable amount of fat in their diets.

Dr Renaud concludes that the most likely mechanism to explain the beneficial effects of wine is that it discourages blood platelets from sticking together, rather than directly influencing risk factors such as cholesterol. This mechanism may also help explain why it is that binge drinking, or heavy drinking at the weekends, does not apparently offer the same degree of protection as regular wine consumption.

Among such drinkers, Dr Renaud speculates the stickiness of the platelets increases rapidly as they dry out after each binge, greatly increasing the risk of sudden death.

By contrast, a steady daily dose keeps the platelets under control and reduces risks.

In support of the theory he cites a comparison between farmers in Var, southern France, with farmers in southern Scotland. The French farmers drank twice as much on average as the Scottish ones — 45g per day.

The French have made the surprising discovery that wine is better for us than scotch, writes Nigel Hawkes

or three glasses of wine, against 20g a day in Scotland — and levels of cholesterol in the bloodstream were similar in both places. What was different was the tendency of the blood platelets to aggregate, which was 55 per cent lower in Var.

He also shows that wine consumption can help explain the wide scatter of the data comparing fat consumption and heart disease. When its protective effect is included the result shows a much more convincing straight line relationship between diet and heart disease. "Alcohol is an important dietary factor in the regulation of the coronary heart disease process," he concludes.

Italian centenarians have immune systems as robust as people half their age, a team of Italian research workers report in the *The Lancet*. Their findings support the suggestion that ageing is a process in which the immune system gradually loses the ability to distinguish friend from foe, and ends by attacking its own body.

Clinton aides said the meeting was a sign that their candidate was not ceding foreign policy to Mr Bush as a campaign issue. In the wake of the Rio earth summit and the trade mission to Japan, the idea that foreign policy is

US and Russia to set up joint peace force

Continued from page 1

UN efforts to set up a secure zone around Sarajevo airport and a willingness to participate in UN efforts to provide humanitarian aid to Bosnia.

Mr Yeltsin left Washington for Kansas yesterday morning after a 20-minute meeting with Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential nominee. The Russian president's spokesman portrayed the meeting as a matter of protocol, but it was nevertheless a boost for the Arkansas governor.

Mr Yeltsin later called Mr Clinton a "fighter against bureaucracy", valuable praise in a year when America has turned against Washington. Mr Clinton wholeheartedly supported US aid for Russia.

Clinton aides said the meeting was a sign that their candidate was not ceding foreign policy to Mr Bush as a campaign issue. In the wake of the Rio earth summit and the trade mission to Japan, the idea that foreign policy is

Mr Bush's strong suit has been undermined," a campaign official said.

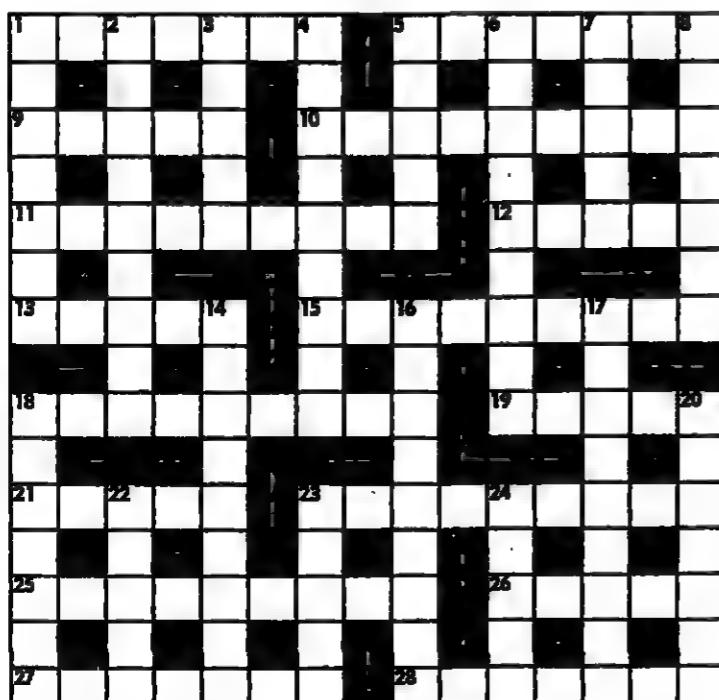
In another little-noticed summit accord, Mr Bush and Mr Yeltsin opened the way for unprecedented co-operation in space. Accompanying documentation said this could lead to the launch of US satellites on Russian rockets.

Astronaut exchanges next year on the US space shuttle and the Russian Mir space station, a link-up in space between the shuttle and Mir in 1994 and extensive US purchases of Russian space technologies, including the Soyuz-TM spacecraft as a crew return vehicle for free.

Yet another pioneering accord will for the first time allow US and Russian diplomats, journalists and businessmen to travel freely throughout each others' countries.

Era eclipsed, page 12
Letters, page 15

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 18,949



ACROSS

- 1 King (not Henry) takes most of the bedspread from 2 (7).
- 5 Copy of admonition (7).
- 9 A body of men, but not the entire body (5).
- 10 In undress, nudist outwardly disregarding fashion (9).
- 11 Tidy-up — not unusual chore for policeman (5-4).
- 12 Saw in illustration woman's back (5).
- 13 Experience state can provide (5).
- 15 Office location about to become highly confidential (3,6).
- 18 Home team held in abhorrence after the first half (9).
- 19 Bird circles cricket club looking for enemies (5).
- 21 Pay a shilling to working men (5).
- 23 Hull's visible side not regulated by council (9).

Solution to Puzzle No 18,948



- 25 Paddy, the crew say, is abstemious (9).
- 26 Standard? This is much better than that (5).
- 27 Supple eastern holy man lay around (7).
- 28 'Bounty' a tidy ship (7).
- 29 'TOWER BRIDGE' (11)
- 30 Change a little money in America and in France (5).
- 31 English captain diverted from Lucon, then? (3,6).
- 32 Finally painting (in red) the town (5).
- 33 Tommy King, commander of a belligerent vessel (9).
- 34 Mature doctor turned up in the end (5).
- 35 Qualified people ultimately get appointment (7).
- 36 Working women tend to find source of permanent income (9).
- 37 Eric's alternative for a buffet? (9).
- 38 Rearranged e.g. central figure (9).
- 39 Badger's home in animal's favour (7).
- 40 Incessant scraps in which the French may be seen participating (7).
- 41 5 ac leads doctor a dance (5).
- 42 Money — Anatole's a bit short (5).
- 43 Dim member of invincible army (5).

WORD MATCHING

By Philip Howard

- TERF**
a. Cobbler
b. A prehistoric mound
c. A fool
- RUNCATION**
a. Snoring or grunting
b. Finding fault with
c. Weeding
- EXSILIASTE**
a. A defrocked Sibyl
b. To reject with fitness
c. Pertaining to snakes or toads
- LAWANT**
a. Milking
b. A type of creeping clematis
c. Hiding

Answers on page 16

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0836 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE

C. London (within N & S Cercs) ... 731
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M-ways/roads Dartford T-M23 ... 733
M-ways/roads M23/M4 ... 734
M25 London Orbital only ... 735

National

National motorways ... 737
West Country ... 738
Wales ... 739
Midlands ... 740

East Anglia ... 741
North-west England ... 742
South-east England ... 743
Scotland ... 744
Northern Ireland ... 745

AA Roadwatch is charged at 36p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.

TOWER BRIDGE (11)

Tower Bridge will be lifted at the following times today: 8.30 am

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Today's pollen count forecast is
Moderate
SELDALE
A major advance in hayfever treatment.

WEATHER

into central parts during the morning. They will become heavier and more frequent in the afternoon, especially over southeastern counties, where thunder is possible. Elsewhere will stay dry with sunny intervals. A fresh northerly breeze will make it feel rather cool along eastern coasts. Outlook: more showers over southern England; elsewhere mainly dry with sunny intervals.

ABROAD

YESTERDAY: 10mm/day, 10-15°C, 80-90% RH, moderate wind, some rain.

TONIGHT: 10mm/day, 10-15°C, 80-90% RH, moderate wind, some rain.

FRIDAY: 10mm/day, 10-15°C, 80-90% RH, moderate wind, some rain.

SATURDAY: 10mm/day, 10-15°C, 80-90% RH, moderate wind, some rain.

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FRIDAY: 10mm/day, 10-15°C, 80-90% RH, moderate wind, some rain.

SATURDAY: 10mm/day, 10-15°C, 80-90% RH, moderate wind, some rain.

SUNDAY: 10mm/day, 10-15°C, 80-90% RH, moderate wind, some rain.

MONDAY: 10mm/day, 10-15°C, 80-90% RH, moderate wind, some rain.

TUESDAY: 10mm/day, 10-15°C, 80-90% RH, moderate wind, some rain.

WEDNESDAY: 10mm/day, 10-15°C, 80-90% RH, moderate wind, some rain.</

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL: Lorina Under Ode to de Marnay gives a voice to the 20th century's most controversial emerging voices. Contemporary British music (Ulver Hall, today, 3pm). The underground operatic highlight of the festival is the premiere of John Tavener's opera, *Mary of Egypt*. Tavener, a monk, died last year. In 1976, he used a text by Aphra Behn, *As You Like It*, as the Greek Director Macready in Normandy, 1940. York is the basis for this spiritual drama Lucy Bailey reappears for a stark and effective staging of *Wotan und Siegfried*. There are main stage performances. Julian Lloyd Webber conducts Snape Concert Hall, Snape, Suffolk, 10.28-5.35.45.

OPERA IN THE UNDERWORLD: Opera North's *D'Oyly Carte Opera Company* production of Offenbach's *Giulietta* has a tour to small-scale venues between now and July. The opera is in the original two-act version, considered to be sharper and wittier than the later version and has an authentically small orchestra. Wyn Davies conducts. Further dates in Doncaster and Sheffield. Alfonso Maria de' Medici, Bradford (0274 752000), tonight, tomorrow, 7.30pm.

DER FLIEGENDE HOLLÄNDER: The earliest of Wagner's operas to retain a place in the repertoire is given a predictably slick and broadly period production by the Royal Lin Judge. Julia Varady's Senta is a vocal paean to commercialism, the young Swedish singer Thomas Sunnrodd tackles the thornless role of Eric. Neil Ardley is the shrewd Captain. James Morris a magnificently Duncan. Christopher Dommartin conducts with relish. Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, 10.28-5.35.45.

ASPECTS OF LOVE: Sarah Brightman in last week's *Lloyd Webber's* popular success before a national tour.

Hammersmith, Coventry Street, W1 (071-939 5972). Mon-Sat, 7.45pm, mats Wed, Sat, 3pm.

ANGELS IN AMERICA: Thrilling performances in Tony Kushner's fascinating state-of-the-Unit drama on AIDS, religion, politics and money. National Theatre, South Bank, SE1 (071-928 2252). Tonight, tomorrow, 7.15pm, Sun, 3pm, 7.30pm.

THE BLUE ANGEL: Kelly Hunter and Whipp McGee in Trevor Nunn's brooding stamping, angst of desire becomes the demon of destruction. Old Vic, Shaftesbury Avenue, W1 (071-450 0000). Mon-Fri, 7.30pm, mats Wed, Sat, Sun, 3pm, 5pm.

DEATH AND THE MAIDEN: Aini Dhoornan's scorching psychological drama on the longing for revenge. Geraldine James and Paul Freeman now join Michael Byrne in the best play of the year. Duke of York's, King's Lane, WC2 (071-838 5122). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mats Thurs, Fri, 3pm, 4pm, 7.30pm.

DEATH! Jimmy Porter's 26 years on Osborne's hard rods and whinges but in a vacuum, and Peter Egan seems too good-natured to be the Angry Old Man. Comedy, Marion Street, SW1 (071-867 5500). Mon-Fri, 7.30pm, mats Thurs, Sun, 3pm, 5pm.

HEARTBURN HOUSE: Paul Scofield and Vanessa Redgrave head Trevor Nunn's splendid cast in Shaw's timeless, state-of-England drama. Theatre Royal Haymarket, SW1 (071-939 8800). Mon-Sat, 7.30pm, mats Wed, Sat, Sun, 3pm, 2.30pm, 5.30pm. Final week.

IT MAD, BAD AND DANGEROUS TO KNOW: Derek Jacobi presents wisecracks, sanitised Byron. Only for dedicated followers of Jacob. Ambassador's, West Street, WC2 (071-838 6111). Mon-Sat, 8pm, mat Wed, Sat, Sun, 3pm, 5.30pm.

NEW RELEASES: Eric Rotham's story of a lonely French youth who hijacks a school bus to impress his girlfriend has funny moments, but not enough. MGM/UA (071-553 5056) MGM/MCA (071-37 3561).

THE LOVER (18): Jean-Jacques Annaud's sumptuous, faintly erotic adaptation of Marguerite Duras' autobiographical novella about an adolescent girl's discovery of sex and love in Twenties colonial Indo-China. Barbiere (071-638 5111) MGM (071-928 2252). Mon-Fri, 7.30pm, Sun, 3pm. Haymarket (071-839 1527) MGM Shaftesbury Avenue (071-836 6279/9379) MGM Threadneedle (071-224 0301) Screen on the Green (071-224 5524) UCI Whiteleys (071-792 3332).

PARADISE GOLD (18): Unpleasant actors, a bitter cop who infiltrates a gang of drug dealers, and the secret of the beautiful charms of former footballer Brian Bosworth. Director: Craig R. Bailey. MGM Oxford Street (071-636 0310) MGM/MCA (071-928 2252). Mon-Fri, 7.30pm, Sun, 3pm. Odeon Marble Arch (0423 514501).

CURRENT:

THE ADIUSTER (18): Atom Egoyan's local tale of voyeurism, fantasy and dislocated persons, visually seductive but hollow. Elias Kounellis, Asintha Khanjian. Metro (071-437 0757).

TODAY'S EVENTS

A daily guide to arts and entertainment compiled by Kari Knight

London WC2 1071-240 1066, tonight, 8pm (no interval)

LADY ADLES: Fun-fair entertainment from the veteran mouth organist and acrobat.

Pizza on the Park, London SW1 (071-255 5500), tonight, tomorrow, 7.30pm.

1982 WHITECHAPEL OPEN: The Whitechapel Open (open to artists who live and/or work in a wide tract of East London) has become an annual fixture. In the past it has been confined to the gallery space itself, but this year it bursts out onto the street, featuring the refurbished Spitalfields Market and various spaces at Canary Wharf, and in the second phase, which arrives in August, the Clove Building at Butler's Wharf. All that, plus open studios in 53 locations, housing 900 artists, make this the London's most extensive contemporary art exhibition.

Whitechapel Art Gallery, Whitechapel High Street, E1 (071-377 3052). Tues-Sun, 11am-7pm. Wed to Sat, 1pm; open today, July 19.

1992 ANNUAL MUSIC COMPETITION: The final five, soprano Simone Saunderson, clausen Robert Plane, accordion Neil Naylor, cellist Liam Abramson and piano Paul Lewis display their talents in the final concert and award ceremony of the annual Royal Overseas Music convention.

Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071-928 8800), tonight, 7.30pm.

NEVILLE'S ISLAND: Tim Finn's promotional new play about four oversexed, mischievous men absurdly dressed as women, who turn a weekend play into a nightmare. Stephen Joseph Theatre in the Round, Scarborough (0723 370541), tonight, 7.30pm, tomorrow, 4pm and 8pm.

SHADES: An impressive new and atmospheric production of the much-adored Shades, directed by Simon Callow and set in 1956, with Pauline Collins tom

between her child, man and

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SHADES: An impressive new and

London Galleries: Richard Cork reviews the Richard Hamilton retrospective at the Tate

Pop's quizzical questioner

When Richard Hamilton was a boy, he would often find himself taken out for a spin in a brand-new Bentley or Jaguar. His father worked as a driver for Henley's the West End car showroom, and Hamilton looks back on those front-seat joy-rides as "rather glamorous" occasions.

Now, 60 years after Hamilton senior steered those state-of-the-art automobiles through the city streets, his son's retrospective has opened at the Tate. And the survey proves that Hamilton junior retained that early sense of enthrallment with modern urban life and its gleaming, seductive machinery when he became an artist.

But the central fascination of the show lies in the gradual transformation of his attitude. Ever-alert to the social shifts of his era, Hamilton's vision of motorised transport has changed from initial enthusiasm to eventual pessimism. In the early Fifties, the car is seen as a speeding blur. Viewed from a passing train, the vehicle almost dissolves in a haze of fragmented, darting brushwork. For all its prowess as a feat of engineering, this tiny black automobile retains a touching innocence.

By the time he made cars the subject of his first Pop paintings in the late Fifties, they had taken on a greater allure. Now of streamlined American make, they fill the foreground with the fleshiness of outsize headlights and undulating chrome. The de-luxe fittings belong to the Chrysler Corp, the quintessence of worldly enchantment to young Englishmen struggling to emerge from post-war austerity. Packaged by advertisers who brazenly equated the car with erotic power, the Chrysler is wood in Hamilton's painting by a sex goddess. Or rather, by the disembodied lips of Voluptua, who starred in a late-night programme on American television. Red and ripe, they float above the diagrammatic lines of an *Exquisite Form* bra.

However coolly analytical Hamilton may have been in his approach to such a subject, his underlying involvement is clear. But a decade later, the grey window of a police van frames an altogether more oppressive image: Mick Jagger and the art dealer Robert Fraser, their blanched hands fluttering as they brandish the handcuffs binding them together on a drugs charge. Here, at the height of the euphoric Sixties, "swinging" turns to "swinging". A more ominous mood is introduced, quite alien to the high spirits of Pop.

From then on, Hamilton's view of the world underwent a progressive darkening. The sense of hope which had nourished his earlier art gave way to a suspicion that social structures were disintegrating. He still, occasionally, celebrated the designer sophistication of products such as a Lux 50 amplifier, made thin enough to be built into a painting. But the result represents the least interesting side of Hamilton's art. He is far stronger when questioning the contemporary world, and in a recent painting called *War Games* the full force of his dissatisfaction is unleashed.

At first glance, the Sony television flanked by speakers looks like another suave homage to technological expertise. By employing the Scanachrome system of colour enlargement, Hamilton makes the entire image resemble a television picture. Apart, that is, from two vital areas. The first, paradoxically, is the Sony screen itself. Painted in oils, the screen is filled with the "sandpit"



Elegiac: *My Marilyn* (1965), oil and collage on photograph on panel. Courtesy of Stadt Aachen, Ludwig Forum für internationale Kunst.

model of the Gulf war made famous by Peter Snow's *Newsnight* commentaries. Balswood tanks in green, blue and yellow are assembled there, reducing the horror of the conflict to the level of a children's game.

We are a long way, now, from the sleekness of Bentleys and Jaguars, or the Chrysler's stylish élan. The tanks mock any attempt to grasp the reality of 20th-century armaments. Only beneath the television set does Hamilton redress the balance by letting thickly applied, blood-red paint dribble down the cabinet, where a newspaper headline refers to the "Mother of Battles".

Such a bitter image could hardly be further removed from the grinning face of a woman on television in a seminal collage Hamilton made 35 years before. The black-and-white set occupies only a small space in a living room packed with encyclopaedic manifestations of his engagement with popular culture. A king-size tin of ham sits on the coffee table like an Oldenburg sculpture, while a *Young Romance* comic-book cover is framed and given more wall-space than the ancestral portrait hanging nearby.

When Hamilton made this astonishingly prescient picture, for an exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery in 1956, Pop Art did not exist. But his little collage is bursting with anticipations of the movement which would overturn western art a few years later. While an archetypal screen is filled with the "sandpit"

painting. The fact that he uses raw material culled from Marilyn Monroe photographs, or a frame from the Bing Crosby film *White Christmas*, should not obscure that aim.

My Marilyn seizes on the disquieting effect of the cancellation marks the actress made to veto unsuitable photographs. Recreated on canvas, they oblige her image several times over and when Hamilton allows the approved version to emerge unscathed from these disfiguring strokes, Marilyn is robbed of all substance and reduced to a white, featureless phantasm. The outcome is an elegiac meditation on media manipulation and its tragic consequences.

Quite unpredictably, a small melancholy prevails in *I'm Dreaming of a White Christmas*. Standing in a hotel lobby, Bing Crosby stands as a numbing exemplar of mass culture at its most schmaltz. But Hamilton paints the scene in reversed, negative colour. Bing becomes black, thereby lending a stinging irony to the title of his song. And the whole picture, benefiting from Hamilton's brushwork at its most subtle and beguiling, takes on a hallucinatory quality. The banal image becomes magical, transformed with delicacy and daring by an inveterate avant-gardist who is still traditional enough to rely on the metamorphic power of art.

• **Richard Hamilton.** Sponsored by SRU Ltd, at the Tate Gallery, Millbank, London SW1 (071-821 1313). Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-6pm (last admission 5.15pm). Until September 6.

JOHN RUSSELL TAYLOR

TELEVISION REVIEW

Mirror images of the right stuff

We all know about role models, but what about anti-role models? These are people who provide an infallible guide to life, but only if you do the opposite. Examples are easy enough to think of: Jane Fonda, unofficial American politician, has a sure touch. Oliver Reed is a possible anti-role model for those aiming for a life of inconspicuous discretion.

Among politicians, few can hold a candle to Robert McNamara. As President Kennedy's Defence Secretary, he discovered "the missile gap"—which we now discover never existed—and gave the arms race a healthy shove in the wrong direction. During the Vietnam War, he was, well, wrong. Then in the Eighties he was apparently wrong again, opposing the tough policies of the Reagan administration which finally persuaded the Kremlin the game was up.

According to the second programme in the Pandora's Box series, shown on BBC 2 last night, McNamara was the

victim of analysts from the RAND Corporation, who believed they could apply the logic of science to the messy business of international politics. The invention of the bomb provided the opportunity for their calculations, and the Cold War the perfect mise-en-scène. Up went the curtain and on came Herman Kahn and Albert Wohlstetter, talking with ghoulish enthusiasm about overkill and mutually assured destruction.

The technique sounded new, but really wasn't. During the second world war, British scientists pioneered the science of operational research, analysing among other things the effects of saturation bombing. They used numbers to give precision to the politicians' hunches, or to disprove them. The men and women at RAND and later at Kahn's Hudson Institute added a new vocabulary, and addressed a new problem:—the nuclear balance of terror—but they were the heirs of operational research.

They deserve more credit than producer Adam Curtis

seemed willing to give them. True, they could sound pretty grim at times, as they discussed the aftermath of nuclear war—90 million Americans might be dead but that meant 90 million would still be alive, Kahn exulted, so "happy lives" would still be possible—but these things are better discussed than left to emotion.

In their more lucid intervals they also helped devise strategies that would minimise the risk of war and create the most stable possible balance. In the aftermath of the Soviet Empire all this may seem obvious, trite, or unnecessary. Who knew that the other side were making the same coldly rational calculations? Nobody, but to assume it at least paid the enemy the compliment of intelligence and logic.

The trouble was that number-crunching could never provide a substitute for politics. McNamara's band

delivered reams of figures about how well the Vietnam War was going when any eyewitness could see it was going badly. President Johnson introduced the analysis into his administration to create his Great Society and they failed. President Reagan preferred the advice of astrologers and science fiction writers, who quite honestly did no worse.

The saddest sight in the film were the empty corridors and echoing rooms of Kahn's Hudson Institute, abandoned now that the Cold War and Kahn's giant personality have been extinguished. Once this impressive pile in New York was the object of abuse from anti-war demonstrators who believed that to think rationally about nuclear weapons was to make their use inevitable.

The demonstrators were wrong, and the analysts were right...or so it would appear so far, anyway.

NIGEL HAWKES

GERALD HARPER WILLIAM GAUNT GREG HICKS ANGELA DOWD



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By David Llewellyn
Directed by John Nettleton
Rehearsed by Michael Parker Leonard

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Was sex the force driving Britten?

A new biography of Benjamin Britten is certain to shock some of the composer's admirers. Richard Morrison reports

A startlingly frank biography of Benjamin Britten, delving deep into hitherto closed areas of the composer's life, is to be published in October by Faber, Britten's own publisher. In 600 pages Humphrey Carpenter (biographer of W.H. Auden and Ezra Pound) draws together astonishing verbatim accounts of Britten's paedophile behaviour, his homosexual affairs in the years before he formed his lasting relationship with Peter Pears, and his apparently callous abandoning of friends who were of no further use.

Some of these areas have been discreetly alluded to by earlier biographers. But Carpenter, who was given "carte blanche" by the Britten-Pears Foundation to quote from Britten's highly explicit letters and diaries, goes further.

Britten is said to have told Eric Crozier (librettist of *Albert Herring*) that he was raped by a master at his prep school, and to have remarked to another librettist, Myfanwy Piper, that his father sent him out to procure boys. The young composer is depicted in the Thirties as part of a promiscuous homosexual world that seems to have included nearly every major creative figure of the age. The book claims that Auden wood-Britten in poems and in person; Isherwood tried to seduce him in a turkish bath; the composer Lennon Berkeley also made serious approaches.

Later, Britten himself made advances to his most illustrious English contemporary, Michael Tippett. "He thought it would be nice if we slept together, which we did, though I drew back from sexual relations," Tippett is quoted as saying.

Carpenter discusses Britten's life-long infatuation with young boys. His book contains lengthy interviews with several who shared Britten's bed, and he also talks to the film actor David Hemmings who, as a 12-year-old playing the boy Miles in the premiere of *The Turn of the Screw*, was once the object of an intense Britten crush. Rather bizarrely, Britten is also said by Carpenter to have "loathed" Strauss's opera *Der Rosenkavalier* because of

These contentions are liable to be hotly disputed when Carpenter's book is published. Some will side with Pears. "I do not believe Ben's private life plays any role in the assessment of his artistry and personality." However, many recent biographies of musical giants—notably on Tchaikovsky, Menihin and Bernstein—have taken the opposite view, laying bare every peccadillo.

Carpenter quotes Stephen Reiss (a longtime administrator of the Aldeburgh Festival, whom Britten turned against) as saying "I feel most strongly that BB can survive the truth and still come through as one of the most supreme and lovable persons that ever lived." Readers of Carpenter's book may not find it so easy to reach the same verdict.

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Too young to live, too small to die

What chance does a premature baby have of making it through to a healthy childhood? Jenny Cuffe reports

Brett's hand is the size of his father's thumbnail, his body the length of a man's watch strap. He was not due to be born until mid-September, yet here he is, already three weeks old, attached to life by a criss-cross of thin tubes, one into his nose, another into his mouth, another into his scalp and another into a vein in his arm. Lying flat in a Perspex cot with his legs and arms splayed out, his red, wrinkled face peeping out of a woolly bonnet, he reminds his mother of an ancient tortoise.

Throughout her pregnancy Chris Greenwood had been bleeding, an indication that there may have been something wrong with the placenta. Doctors at her local hospital in Halifax, west Yorkshire, recommended bed rest. She already had a five-year-old son, so that was easier said than done. But last month, when Mrs Greenwood was five months pregnant, she was forced to spend a few days in hospital. While she was there, she went into labour. Doctors can't say for certain why some women give birth prematurely. There was an attempt to stop labour with drugs, but this did not work. By the time Mark, her husband, arrived, she was having contractions every five minutes. The midwives told her that at 23 weeks gestation the baby was bound to be born dead. Somebody came in and asked her if she wanted it incinerated or buried.

"I couldn't believe that anyone could be so insensitive," Mrs Greenwood says. "I could feel the baby moving inside, but here they were telling me it was as good as dead." Frances Hargreaves, her mother, remembers seeing staff move the cot away from the labour room. Mrs Hargreaves says she had to insist that an incubator was brought in and heated just in case her grandchild was alive. It seems

little Brett shared his grandmother's determination. As soon as he was born, at 9.55pm on May 23, he cried and stretched out an arm. Without hesitation, medical staff put him on a ventilator and rushed him into intensive care.

His parents saw him properly for the first time an hour later. They were astonished by how small he was — 1lb 5oz. Mr Greenwood says: "He looked totally different to what I expected a baby to look like. His skin was so transparent you could see everything."

When he was a few hours old, Brett was transferred to the regional neo-natal unit at Leeds General Infirmary, where he is now in the care of consultant paediatrician Professor Malcolm Levene. A baby born 17 weeks premature, as Brett was, has a one in ten chance of survival. According to Professor Levene, Brett is on the very edge of life, the limit of viability.

No baby younger than him has survived in Britain. Tyler Davison, the baby born this week in Nottingham weighing 11oz — the smallest surviving baby for 50 years — is only 11 weeks premature. Were it not for Tyler's size, his chances of surviving would be far higher than Brett's: the success rate increases dramatically with age. Babies born at 24 weeks have a 25 per cent chance of survival; at 26 weeks this rises to 50 per cent, and at 28 weeks babies in Leeds have a 90 per cent chance.

Over the past decade, advancing technology has allowed doctors to push back the limits of viability. The introduction of an artificial surfactant (a fluid lining naturally present in mature lungs which helps us breathe) has stopped immature lungs from collapsing. Technicians have developed smaller instruments. Ventilation techniques have been refined.

However, the price of survival may be high. The younger the baby, the more likely he or she will need ventilation, in which gases are blown into the lungs under pressure. But this may lead to chronic lung disease. Most of these babies start to breathe unaided after three or four days, but the very premature may stay on the ventilator for several weeks. Fragile blood vessels mean premature babies are prone to brain haemorrhage, and many suffer from necrotising enterocolitis, a condition of the bowel which leads to problems with absorbing food. For those who survive, there is a 5 per cent risk of severe handicap, and a 10 to 15 per cent risk of some form of disability.

Technological advances in neonatology have led to the fear that premature babies are being kept alive when their chances of long-term survival and health are doubtful. Professor Levene says that by the time a baby is referred to his unit, a decision has already been made to start treatment. But he does not believe that this commits doctors to continue intensive care indefinitely. The situation has to be constantly reviewed, and at any time medical staff and parents may face the decision about whether or not to withdraw treatment.

While Brett Greenwood is in one Leeds intensive care ward, a 24-week-old baby is brought into another. There are signs that he has suffered a brain haemorrhage, and his teenage parents are warned about the possible outcome. Over the next few days doctors and nurses keep them fully informed about their baby's condition. There is more bleeding into his brain, and nothing more can be done for him. He is taken off the ventilator and dressed in white baby clothes. His parents hold him in a quiet room for several hours, until he dies. The nurse who has been looking after him leaves the unit in tears.

The staff at Leeds are aware of the enormity of deciding whether to withdraw treatment. They stress that the final voice has to rest with the parents, and that their role is to guide them by offering an accurate and honest picture of the baby's condition. Professor Levene believes that the death of a baby should not be regarded necessarily

as a failure. "We mustn't see success as being lots of healthy babies who survive lots of neo-natal intensive care. Success can also be a baby who has died because of an untreatable condition, but who has been known and loved by his parents."

Doctors and parents work very much on their own. So far, the law has left such decisions in their hands. Clinicians are guided by the Hippocratic oath, which says they must act for the benefit of their patients, but that above all they must do them no harm.

What parents need to know is how accurate the medical predictions are. An understanding of neurology and experience in analysing scans has taught Professor Levene and his senior colleagues how to predict the effects of damage to the brain, but some of the other medical complications cannot be foreseen. Once doctors and nurses have embarked on treatment, it is harder for them to discontinue it. At times they admit that in some cases they may have carried on trying a bit too long.

"The big problem is that we're all human," Professor Levene says, "and we're making difficult decisions based on sometimes inadequate information, without having the benefit of knowing what's going to happen in the future."

There is no doubt that the right decisions were made for Andrew Puckering. Born 15 weeks early, weighing 1lb 6oz, he is now a chubby seven-month-old. Robert and Muri Puckering spent the first few months of their baby's life hoping for the best, one moment expecting the worst the next. Andrew suffered several complications, including a pulmonary haemorrhage, but each time he fought back. Now, he is apparently doing all the right things for a baby born on February 18, 1992, which is when he was due, rather than his actual birthday of November 6, 1991.

The Puckerings have been told that Andrew has a one in five chance of developing asthma, and that he may be more susceptible in his first year to coughs and colds, but by the time he goes to school there should be nothing to distinguish him from a baby born at full term. As Mr Puckering says: "We started off with perhaps nothing, and finished up with everything. We're very lucky."

• Jenny Cuffe reports on neo-natal care for Public Eye tonight (BBC2, 8pm). © Times Newspapers Ltd 1992



Holding to life in Leeds: babies born at 24 weeks have a 25 per cent chance of survival; at 26 weeks, 50 per cent, and at 28 weeks, 90 per cent

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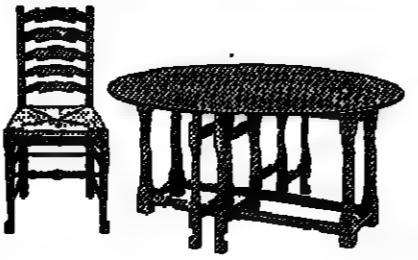
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Doctors in distress



MEDICAL BRIEFING

Dr Thomas Stuttaford

The general public is unlikely to be reassured by the views expressed at this week's conference organised by the British Medical Association on stress-related symptoms among doctors. It seems that the doctor's psychic armour is as liable to buckle under the tensions of dealing with the general public as anybody else's.

Reaction to stress varies and the increasing importance given to A-level results rather than personality in choosing doctors makes it unsurprising that some of those selected are unable to take the considerable strain. Younger doctors are less likely to have come from a medical background which accepts its tribulations and there is no longer the same support of colleagues or the boost to morale provided by social status.

The impact which adverse circumstances have on a personality depends on many factors. Some people will, mistakenly as it happens, demand tranquillisers while others when confronted by the same situations will remain totally relaxed. There is certainly a genetic factor which determines response to stress: just



as some breeding lines in animals have more progeny who are highly strung, so do some families. Unfortunately the very people who carry the genes which would make them likely to succumb to stress are the same ones who are unlikely to provide a relaxed and happy family background

Confidence restorer

In a hour or two in a clinic dealing with genito-urinary medicine would be long enough to convince any bystander that many doctors are reluctant to discuss a patient's sexual problems. A common complaint from men is that if they suffer from premature ejaculation they have received little help from their own GP.

Waguih Guirgis, a consultant psychiatrist in Ipswich, has recently written in the medical journal *Update* on the changing approach to premature ejaculation. Once, it was thought to be due to over-enthusiasm and the measures considered appropriate to reduce sexual excitement ranged from anaesthetic creams, to wearing two condoms, to teaching patients to think about some chastely haridan rather than their partner, which would seem to defeat the object of the exercise. Later, when premature ejaculation was considered to

be a sign of anxiety, Masters and Johnson taught a stop-go technique, so that sexual stimulation was temporarily suspended at the point before ejaculation became inevitable.

In all probability the causes of premature ejaculation vary. In some it may be due to an excess of youthful vigour, whereas in others anxiety may be responsible. The first really helpful drug in its treatment was clomipramine Anafranil, usually used as an anti-depressant; it was found that one of its side effects was to delay ejaculation. More recently the 5 HT re-uptake inhibitors, the newer and safer anti-depressants, have been shown to be even more effective in this respect. No doctor would prescribe drugs for any length of time for premature ejaculation but they have a role in restoring, or creating, confidence in a man whose domestic life may have crumbled because of this symptom.

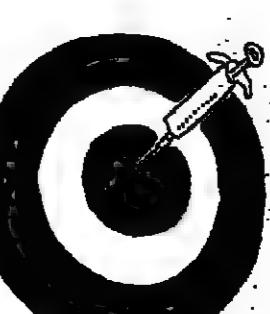
High-risk factor

During the second world war the habit of stressing one particular aspect of the war effort for a week became established. Doctors have followed the lead and now designate certain weeks to draw attention to particular diseases: this week is hepatitis B week.

Hepatitis B, which used to be called serum hepatitis, or jaundice, is worldwide one of the commonest causes of death from cancer. Whereas in Britain it only affects a small minority, in many Third World countries up to 60 per cent of the population have had the disease and may well remain carriers. Infection of the infant occurs during the perinatal period: decades later a minority will develop fatal primary cancer of the liver.

In Britain the disease is usually spread by blood, semen and vaginal fluids, and possibly even saliva; in consequence medical staff, people looking after children or the

mentally subnormal, as well as homosexuals and promiscuous heterosexuals are at greatest risk. Most experts on liver disease who see the damage which hepatitis B can wreak in the early stages of the disease — and many years later — feel that now that more people are travelling to exotic places and former citizens of the Third World are coming to live in Britain, that it is no longer adequate, let alone good, community medicine to limit the injections against hepatitis B to high-risk groups.



Free

Rallying to a different cause

George Hill
celebrates the
forgotten charms of
the town and
environs of Le Mans

OUT of shot of the snarling engines and squealing tyres at the Terre Rouge bend, there is another Le Mans, and a peaceful region often overlooked by British visitors to France. Le Mans is one of those names like Stilton or Twickenham which, for most who hear it, do not denote a place so much as something that happens there.

At least for the French the name also brings to mind *rillettes du Mans* — the feather-light local transfiguration of potted pork — as well as the 24-hour race. For the British, the town is almost a blank, and its hinterlands along the Sarthe and the Loir an undreamed territory to be crossed in the dash to the south.

A couple of hours' driving beyond Le Mans brings one into sight of the white pinnacles and crowded tourist traps of the other Loire — feminine, not masculine in gender, and a far moodier and stronger stream than its mild male near-namesake.

The area has great interest and charm in its own right. It is a little less strenuously devoted to wooing the tourists than the Loire, and it makes a pleasant stopping point on a leisurely journey to the south.

The city was a place of significance long before Gustave Singer and Georges Durand launched the 24-hour endurance race in 1923. The old town, on a bluff above the Sarthe, is a small enclave within a busy modern city, and a highway in a cutting slices across the middle of it. But filmgoers might recognise parts of the jumble of half timbered 15th century houses and classical town houses of later centuries.

The racing track has been built over the site of a former cathedral, demolished when it was decided to move the town to the river. The cathedral's crypt remains, however, and the town has a fine Gothic church, the cathedral of the 13th century.

Puckering from 15 weeks weighing 116 lb, he is a clubbable companion at 121 and Mrs Puckering's spiffing new smoothie of their hits. Despite the fact that the two now have more than 100,000 sales between them, they are having a jolting fracture of the sort that can only be described as the lightning bolt between them. They seem to nothing but a single entity, though, as Mr Puckering's new smoothie is still packed with energy. We'll be back!

● *John Puckering* is a member of the Puckering family, which has been writing children's books for 100 years.

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newspaper UK

Dimbleby of the green acres

Alan Franks meets the new president of the Council for the Protection of Rural England

It is not *de rigueur*, yet, for a conservation group to be fronted by a celebrity. But goodness, it is becoming common: sufficiently so for there to be little or nothing incongruous about seeing Jonathan Dimbleby emerge from a grand building off St James's Street, as he did this week, as the president of the Council for the Protection of Rural England (CPRE).

What is incongruous, however, is the identity of the building, the headquarters of the Royal Overseas League. True, young Dimbleby is just back "Rio-lagged" from the Earth Summit, and is much travelled in pursuit of his trade, but surely the CPRE is one organisation whose practical remit does not stretch to the rescuing of rainforests. Even he is not quite sure why he is here.

He is dressed more for chairing than for conserving, but there is a bright patch of verdure on his otherwise urban aspect. This is the CPRE badge, which is now sported by a membership of some 45,000 in an organisation enjoying the best revenue in its 65-year history.

The meeting just held was that of the CPRE's general council, which has ratified his appointment. This is what might be termed a sustainable, or at least renewable system of presidency, with no hard and fast rules about length of tenure. For example, his predecessor, the film producer David Puttnam, stayed for seven years. It was the persuasive combination of Mr Puttnam and the council's chairman, David Astor, that approached Mr Dimbleby.

When asked about job description, or agenda, he becomes a straightforward mixture of two English archetypes: the thoroughly briefed environmentalist of the Portrett generation, the kind who knows that there is no longer room for windy romanticism; and the stylistic heir to Ludovic Kennedy, famously popping in to help out on his way to the club. "Patrician" is a tempting definition, but untrue.

The organisation over which he presides is one of a bewildering set of initials in the growth area of British rural "protection". It is an area in which some three million citizens have at least one paid-up affiliation. Picking a path through this field can be as daunting as following a right of way over the land of a plough-happy farmer in

East Anglia. Yet the CPRE has long been, and remains, one of the most influential of the pressure groups. It is neither as specific nor as militant as, say, the Open Spaces Society, which is devoted to the retention and proper use of common land, nor the Ramblers' Association, forever locked in access struggles.

The CPRE's claim is that it is a strong and increasingly effective lobbyist on green issues in London and Brussels. It lists among its

"I feel that I operate in territory that is common ground. It is a body that can speak for everyone"

policy successes of 1991 a government commitment to legislate for the protection of hedgerows; the announcement of 12 new Environmentally Sensitive Areas, which will extend the principle of paying farmers for positive countryside management; and, most importantly, the acceptance of environmental assessment in primary legislation for the first time.

It is the international Dimbleby, as well as the domestic one, that is buoyed by this last development.

There is an absolute consensus imprinted through the Rio declaration that the environment is of critical importance. All the territory occupied by the CPRE is within the broad framework of that recognition. I feel that I operate in territory that is common ground. I strongly believe that it is a body that can and

should speak for everyone. If people see it as some special-interest rural group, then I think they are getting it wrong. If it is in any sense a Nimby organisation, then it is Nimby for all, by which I mean that there is one backyard on which we all depend. There are any number of policy issues involved in how we protect and enhance that yard, but I wouldn't have been in it [the CPRE] if it had been merely to protect the rural dweller against the invasion of the outsider."

Groups such as this one are at best canny and at worst naive to attract presidents who bring fame as their dowry. When the arrangement works, the organisation increases its own profile. When there is a clash between individual and outfit, it can become a downright liability. Mr Dimbleby is likely to take the careful way, above all sticking to the views which would probably be endorsed by most members on the executive committee.

This brings us to the question of impartiality—or the partial favouring of it. If you look at some of Mr Dimbleby's famous past counterparts at other organisations, you come across figures who were, in the strict sense of the word, prejudiced: David Bellamy at the Youth Hostels Association; Mike Harding at the Ramblers' Association; after him the landscape photographer Fay Godwin; arguably even Brian Redhead at the Council of National Parks. Prejudiced in the sense that their known inclinations made them seem not only incompatible with the particular group, but also something beyond that: good proselytisers. Mr Dimbleby brings, by contrast, the image of a chairman. Surely these two roles cannot live happily in the same person, and is this not simply a hard fact of public lives? The question comes to him as a surprise, and his answer is long and considered:

"I thought very carefully about the implications before accepting. My instinct is, yes of course it's a campaigning group, but it is not party political. In fact, a large number of the issues it deals with attract support from right across the parties. I would not—and indeed would not be asked to—carry banners across Twyford Down; that is not the CPRE style. If there is a particular issue on which I, as president, stand up and say

'There is a great error here', then I don't think I could expect to make a TV programme on the subject. To that extent, I am limiting my job opportunities. But I do expect to go on making programmes in which the environment is an issue. And I would be surprised if my role at the CPRE makes people say 'Dimbleby is so *parti pris* that he cannot possibly go on making programmes on that subject'. There are many broadcasters with passions. Those passions may be about sport, or opera, or whatever. No-one is saying of them that they are unable to broadcast impartially. I would pose the question 'Can a humanist chair a discussion on the virgin birth?' and I would say that the answer is 'Yes'."

A modesty, chairmanship-like rather than presidential, seems to claim him when he is asked to say in his own words rather than someone else's why he was so courted by Messrs Puttnam and Astor. There is no reciting off of the relevant c.v.



Country voice: Jonathan Dimbleby will not carry banners—but he is still prepared to stand up and say "There is a great error here"

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However, in the course of all this, it turns out that he went to Cirencester Agricultural College, and very nearly became a farmer. He was brought up in Sussex, where his father had 30 acres. There can be few television presenters with a comparable field credibility in lamb delivering. If his father had not died when he did, it is possible that someone else would now be chairing *Any Questions* and doing all the other things that he does. But there are no lost-career regrets. If you wanted him to, he could launch into a detailed critique of the Common Agricultural Policy or set aside.

When Mr Dimbleby sallies forth into the shires, and goes deep into the differing heartlands of CPRE membership, he will encounter virtually every one of our national types who ever took up arms—actually or otherwise—in defence of the countryside. Apart from those who favour, as he does, the CPRE's consensual approach, there are a few who believe that a land in extremis must take recourse to extreme measures and allow no further rural building whatsoever. Such people are not given to delivering their views with reticence. What will he do about them?

He smiles his unexceptionable smile: more chairman's smile than president's smile. But not a bland smile, for he seems to recognise the type under scrutiny. "I know this sounds like an easy old escape route answer, but it is the truth: I will do what is appropriate. I live in part of the countryside, just outside Bath, which is under enormous pressure. It is Green Belt land, an

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MOTORING TIMES

Wreck of British supremacy

Times are grim for Britain's ailing sports car industry, Kevin Eason discovers

The struggle for survival of Britain's sports car industry was vividly illustrated in just 48 hours this week. On Monday, Aston Martin Lagonda admitted that it was unable to develop a new sports car without joining forces with the Jaguar Sport team making the Jaguar XJ220 supercar. Simultaneously, Rover opened the order books for its new MG RV8 sports car, a model that comes five years too late and is £10,000 too expensive. On Tuesday, Lotus announced it was scrapping its little Elan model, the car that was supposed to redraw the boundaries of sports car design and re-establish Lotus' position among world manufacturers.

That snapshot in time provides the best illustration of a sector of the world motor business that used to be dominated by Britain.

Whatever happened to the affordable, mass-produced British sports car? Go to any corner of the world and ask a motorist for a definition of two-seater sports motoring and he or she will paint a picture of a model defined by the British after the second world war. Cars like the MGA, MGB and Midget, the Triumph TR series and Spitfire, and Austin Healey Sprites were small, always stylish and within the purse of the ordinary motorist.

After the debacle of the 1970s, when the British motor industry all but committed collective suicide, came the austere 1980s and the end of the affordable British sports car, leaving behind only models which bloated into overweight, over-priced roadsters.

Now the British sports car industry is polarised between the multinational-owned makers of expensive supercars and a cottage industry turning out specialised, hand-built models to order. There is nothing in between.

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Past and future: MGs rescued from decay are still numerous, and, right, an artist's impression of Aston Martin's NPX

business that the world was crying out for a return to cute sports cars.

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Rover will have the V8 ready for the motor show in October and, although welcome, it is too little, too late. At a price of £36,500, it is hardly a "people's sports car", but maybe it will be the first of many good things to come. Speculation is growing that Rover could produce two more MGs within the next two years, at least one of them designed to compete with the MX-5.

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FRIDAY JUNE 19 1992

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Daily 11.30-12.00

Programme presented by Anne Perkins

We and analysis from the world's best

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SPECIALISTS: David and Bernard Lee 16.30

Peter Abbot, a newspaper group and

newspaper group and David

John Bell 17.30

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US trade gap widens to £22m at November 1990

The gap widened by 24.8 per cent in the biggest shortfall since November 1987, to £1.9 billion, while imports were up 15.1 per cent, while exports were up 15.8 per cent. The highest monthly level for 15 months, with Japan's widening to £1.1 billion. The surplus with western Europe was more encouraging. New claims fell 10.7 million to 107,000, down 10.7 per cent from the previous week earlier this month. The percentage of consumers below the first quartile jumped from 2.67 per cent to 2.82 per cent.

de suffers slide

A restructured electronics group that turned in pre-tax profit of £10.5 million for the year to end-March. Again there was a 12.75p share fall to 11.10 million, but it expected to sell its share of development partnership with KML, a UK-based developer, Chelmsford, for £10 million or less from the sale.

to cut 400 jobs

A space company based in Belfast, by the end of the year. The reduction in recession and the imminent arrival of the new cargo plane. Share options in Northern Ireland, £1.00 more than when 89. A spokesman said it was hoped would involve people taking voluntary redundancy. Seasonal losses in Northern Ireland rose to 500 in the workforce in May.

buys BTR stake

A engineering and electrical cable group is finalising a £1.5 million deal for the Delta Cables business unit, founded in 1958 by the merger of Delta, part of Hawker Siddeley, Delta's owner, and the remainder. The acquisition of Hawker Siddeley's Prese BTR stake in DCL were £2.7 million after assets being acquired to £4.2 million.

maintains payout

not the packaging and processing industry, the annual dividend at 33p a share, up 1.85p despite after-tax profits of £1.11 million (£5.57 million), with second half profits rose to £1.01 million, but failed to fully offset the first six months. Earnings fell 1.6 per cent. Operating profits were £3.80 million, lower than last year.

is battles hard

fed with the waste disposal group, after share price falls in recent weeks, remain stable in an extreme environment. In the six months to the end of March, £1.1 million before tax, £1.1 million, but failed to fully offset the first six months. Earnings fell 1.6 per cent. Operating profits were £3.80 million, lower than last year.

rs' profit dives

studied at Hawkers, a motor distributor, on March 11. The profit figure was £1.1 million, down 1.6 per cent. However, net profit of property profits are still up 1.6 per cent. After tax profits of £4.00 million, up 1.6 per cent. A final dividend of 1.6 pence per share, up 1.6 per cent to 5p. The income statement shows a profit of £1.1 million, down 1.6 per cent.

smiths in the red

its group. The jeweller's retail network of 120 stores, down 1.6 per cent to 120. The company made a trading profit of £1.1 million, down 1.6 per cent to £1.1 million. The company's financial director was asked to question the £1.1 million. A final dividend of 1.6 pence per share, up 1.6 per cent to 5p. The income statement shows a profit of £1.1 million, down 1.6 per cent.

raises hostile bid

material and a significant increase in the cost of fuel, which has been blamed for the decline in oil prices. The company's financial director was asked to question the £1.1 million. A final dividend of 1.6 pence per share, up 1.6 per cent to 5p. The income statement shows a profit of £1.1 million, down 1.6 per cent.

spite recession

first full year

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and alcohol abuse

BY ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITISH Rail is to conduct tests for drugs and alcohol abuse throughout its 138,000 workforce. A sample survey programme, being drawn up by personnel and medical officers, is intended to show the extent to which white collar, as well as train operating staff, turn up to work still suffering from the effects of the night before.

A BR spokesman said: "We believe the incidence of drug or alcohol problems is much lower in the railway industry than in many other industries, but we want to prove that. We are certainly considering making tests more widespread."

The initiative will go well beyond legal requirements and may open the door to similar tests by other employers.

The Transport and Works Act 1992 makes operation of any transport equipment while under the influence of drugs or alcohol a criminal offence.

It was introduced in the wake of London's Cannon Street rail crash, in which traces of cannabis were found in the blood of the train driver when he was tested three days after the accident. Since August, BR, Britain's biggest

transport operator, has required all applicants for safety-related jobs, such as train driving or track maintenance, to provide a urine sample.

The introduction of company-wide testing, however, will put station workers and clerical staff under the spotlight for the first time.

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COMMENT

Compromise may not help Lloyd's

Litigation has been the central factor in Lloyd's attempts to help names ruined by disproportionate losses in the bad years. The council had little hope of devising a scheme that would satisfy all those who have already resorted to the law courts, especially members of the names' liberation front tendency, and little hope of setting up a package acceptable to other members if the threat of litigation was not lifted. David Coleridge was therefore left to announce yesterday something more like a Lloyd's social security net to cover past losses. The hardship committee, which has dismayed many insiders as well as the afflicted with its hard approach, is to take a more understanding line. As a sop to a universal complaint, the professionals will be asked for a whip-round to finance this, but discussions appear to be at too early a stage to say how much might be raised, probably because grander plans have only just been turned down.

If Lloyd's can contain the assault of the disaffected by treating each name individually on the basis of hardship, it might be able to bridge the gap to the proposed future regime, under which the market as a whole will cover an individual's losses above 80 per cent of premium limit. This is more name-friendly than the original proposal of the Rowland report, though the adoption of a four-year cumulative loss as the trigger for help is something of a two-edged sword. Since acceptance of risk is intrinsic to becoming a name at Lloyd's, this should encourage new members to fill the capacity of those retiring, other things being equal, and enjoy the benefits of the much-improved underwriting prospects.

As often in such plans, however, other things are not equal. Legal action paid in the Outswait case. Whatever the virtues of the Lloyd's modest dual approach, therefore, it will only harden the determination of the litigants, unless Sir David Walker's report on the worst-fit excess of loss syndicates encourages some speedy settlement. Otherwise, Lloyd's faces an intensified flood of bad publicity from the courts at a time when professional errors and omissions insurance, which is vital to names until the new personal loss limits come in, is hard to come by. That may well continue to damage Lloyd's business abroad as well as its allure to new names.

Measured view

John Bellak, forthright chairman of Severn Trent, was one of the earliest advocates of water metering and has promoted it to customers. His severe doubts over the economics of metering as a universal system for charging households in the next century should therefore carry added weight. Ofwat's Ian Bryant, a meter enthusiast, calculates that meters would add 14 per cent gross to average combined water and sewerage bills, mainly from the cost of digging up the roads. His argument has been, however, that the net cost would be much less and could even be zero, because of the saving of capital spending on increasing water resources. According to Mr Bellak, however, the cost of increasing capacity by 10 per cent may be only a sixth of the cost of reducing demand by the same amount through metering.

Even more tellingly, water suppliers could not rely in advance on cutting demand and will therefore have to go ahead with their resource plans anyway, since they have an overriding obligation to supply. This will apply *a fortiori* in drier areas of the South East, where supplies are more stretched and metering is most superficially attractive. Metering is moving high on the list of bright ideas from regulators that are not cost effective for customers, who would have to pay more for less water. There are surely cheaper ways to save rivers.

The withdrawal of the aircraft leasing firm's planned share issue underlines the dangers of pre-flotation hype, argues Martin Waller

Those Japanese investors who packed GPA Group's institutional presentations, leaving standing room only, had clearly mistaken them for Tokyo's notoriously overcrowded tube system. Wall Street brokers who booked out the airline leasing group's New York roadshows had doubtless confused their invitations with tickets to the latest hot show on Broadway.

This would seem to be the only rational explanation for the divergence between the hype for the world-class Irish company, the promoters of which assured London investors that interest in the shares was at fever pitch in the world's two biggest securities markets, and the sad reality. Yesterday, the \$3.5 billion flotation nose-dived into the tarmac.

This was, after all, a share issue that had actually been increased by \$50 million through the addition of 5 million shares, because of supposedly strong support from overseas institutions. That support appears to have evaporated, if indeed it was ever there, and the company's claims that this was entirely due to the weakness of world stock markets have a hollow ring.

The failure of the world's biggest aircraft leasing group and its advisers to sell shares in the group, at price multiples comparing favourably with other companies in the transport sector that lacked its enviable record, has implications extending way beyond GPA's financing needs. GPA's is the third significant international flotation in a week to founder in advance, following on from 3i, the venture capital group, and Del Monte, the Polly Peck International fresh fruit division.

3i blamed the lack of recovery from recession and the many other cash-raising exercises this year for yet another delay on its long road to the market. Del Monte was scuppered by a banana price war.

The failure of GPA to get off the ground is less easily blamed on external factors, although market instability clearly played a part. It must cast some doubt on the forthcoming share issue by Wellcome, the pharmaceuticals group, which shares many characteristics with GPA apart from employing the same public relations adviser. Wellcome is a far better known and understood company than GPA; both, however, are employing international tender offers, aimed at markets around the world, using a mechanism that is as yet not much liked or trusted in London.

Under such offers, investors are invited to tender for the shares at prices within given bounds, in GPA's case \$10 to \$12.50. The price is then set according to the offers received, but considerable flexibility is awarded



Cockpit dispute: Tony Ryan, chairman, was probably among directors who said the time was not right

to the advisers in the float in setting it and in deciding where the shares eventually go. Advisers to Wellcome, indeed, are going one step further in leaving sufficient leeway to increase the indicated size of the issue substantially if demand is stronger than expected.

British investors are more used to straightforward share issues such as those employed in many privatisations, when the price is set before hand and potential shareholders know just how much they are bidding and how many shares are to be in issue. This requires a fair lapse of time between the investor agreeing to pay the money and the shares starting trading, and in rising markets this can mean the issuer losing some of the potential proceeds of sale, if those shares appreciate in value during the period of the offer.

Tender offers minimise this risk, because the price is set much closer to the point at which shares start trading. Equally, they protect the subscribing investor from a general fall in markets. They enable the issuer to tune the price of the shares finely so that it is, theoretically, as close to their worth in the market as possible. They also, coincidentally, tend to require higher advisers' fees than more conventional share issues. Advisers to GPA, indeed, were only last week insisting that the shares would not be priced too tightly, in the interests of ensuring a wide international spread of holdings. Such reassurance, although welcome to potential investors, only emphasises the strong hand those advisers hold in controlling the issue. By the same token, the withdrawal will bring heavy loss of face to Nomura, for which GPA was a significant international equity-issuing exercise.

So much for the mechanics. The GPA flotation was always going to be a difficult one and was marred by public squabbles between various insiders whose interests pulled in different directions.

A significant force in the GPA boardroom, probably including Tony Ryan, the founder, chairman and biggest individual shareholder, whose stake could have been worth \$250 million if the float had gone ahead, felt this was not the right time to sell shares in any company reliant on the battered aircraft industry. Several of GPA's customers are in financial difficulty, if not outright bankruptcy; bad debts and the number of unused aircraft operated by GPA have been rising and leasing rates falling. Interestingly, another long-time investor chose to sell ahead of the flotation, on terms that were not revealed but were presumably not quite as good as those being promised. That investor was Hanson, known for a shrewd reading of market sentiment. Chalk one up for Lord Hanson.

That original five-year deadline was extended by a year, as the existing shareholders came to accept that 1991 was not the time for a company linked to the Gulf-struck airline industry to go to the market. GPA and its advisers also managed a partial lock-in, after difficult negotiations thus preventing an immediate rush for the exits that would have undermined the price. The big holders were allowed to sell up to 20 per cent of their shares, in return, a long memory for mistakes.

group speaking for 80 per cent of the equity were either pledged not to sell before next year or had said they were long-term holders.

The flotation was needed this year for another compelling reason. GPA has, since its inception almost two decades ago, funded a heavy capital spending programme by a variety of ingenious and innovative cash-raising exercises without recourse to a full stock market flotation.

But the hard times in the banking and airline industries have combined with the need to gear up for the expected sharp upturn by the end of the decade, to create a looming funding gap. GPA is committed to buy aircraft worth \$1.9 billion by the year 2000 and has options for another \$9.1 billion-worth.

Operating income over the past three years has climbed from \$205 million to \$262 million. Capital spending has tended to run at about four times the available cash flow. One analyst's estimate for the current year is for gross cash flow of \$350 million and capital spending in excess of \$2 billion.

That gap would not have been closed by the share issue, which was to raise a maximum of \$640 million. GPA would need further sources of capital for aircraft purchases, such as the unusual \$522 million securitisation of aircraft leases completed only last week by Citibank to back the purchase of 14 aircraft. A second such issue of a similar size is now planned.

Further ahead, a listing on the three main world markets would have been used to provide fresh funds by means of further share or convertible loan issues. Clearly, these would have been possible only if the initial flotation had gone well; the existence of large numbers of investors with burnt fingers would have counted against the success of such further issues. GPA had to get this one right.

The withdrawal of the issue strongly suggests that what tends to work would have been right at the bottom of the indicated \$10 to \$12.50 range. Even if enough investors had been found to take the shares at this level, such a lukewarm response would have suggested no real chance of profits in the aftermarket and a pedestrian performance for the shares thereafter, undermined by the threat of further heavy selling from the original shareholders once the lock-in ended next summer.

The need to get it right this time or walk away was tacitly accepted yesterday by Maurice Foley, the GPA chief executive, who conceded: "The low level of US institutional participation was just not adequate for an offer of this type. In our view, it would be foolish to proceed with an offer in circumstances which are adverse to our interests and those of our shareholders."

Mr Ryan says he will return to the runway for another attempt as soon as possible. He is entitled to be optimistic, but advisers who have found the past few months trying can expect the second attempt to be even more of a strain. The market has a long memory for mistakes.

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Meal ticket for Archer

JEFFREY Archer, millionaire author of best-selling novels such as *Not a Penny More, Not a Penny Less*, clearly takes such titles seriously. In Monday's edition of the *Evening Standard*, Jak, his long-time cartoonist, drew a picture of the Savoy Grill with a number of trumpeters in attendance at its entrance. The caption read: "Why can't Lord Archer enter the Grill like everybody else?"

The Savoy Hotel, which already boasts one of the largest collections of Jak originals in London, telephoned the cartoonist almost as soon as the first edition had hit the streets on Monday morning in order to buy the original but found it had been tipped to the post.

Archer, who happened to be lunching a *deux* in the Grill that day, had already bought it. After learning of the Savoy's disappointment, Archer telephoned the Grill yesterday and graciously offered to let it have the cartoon instead, using the excuse that "it doesn't go with my decor". His one condition was that they must reimburse him the £400 he had paid. Somewhataghast at this high price, since as such a regular customer the hotel normally negotiates a special price with Jak, it finally agreed to a counter-trade. Meals to the value of, which, at about £50 a head, should give Archer solo lunches.

House hunting

PETER de Savary, the erstwhile property tycoon who is said to be under financial pres-



"They gave me this treasure map of Liechtenstein"

sure, may soon be given a welcome breathing space by Robert Sangster, the football pools and horse racing multi-millionaire. Sangster and his third wife, Susan, were entertaining guests at Ascot this week but found time to look over Littlecote House, de Savary's Wiltshire home, which is on the market for £6 million, treble the price paid for it in 1985. The Sangsters are understood to have spent several hours wandering round the Elizabethan mansion once run by de Savary as a theme park, and which, claims Knight Frank & Rutley, the agent, is attracting strong interest, particularly from overseas. Sangster's search for a home in the West Country follows his decision, after the election, to return from tax exile in the Isle of Man and to put up for sale his own £7 million mansion, The Nurnery, on the outskirts of Douglas. He is now known to be looking for a place somewhere be-

tween London and his stables at Manton, near Marlborough, a location which would also be conveniently close to Ludgrove, Berkshire. Prince William's old prep school, which is where Sangster hopes to send his two youngest sons.

UNITED Airlines is nothing if not exhaustive in its pursuit of business customers but its navigational abilities seem somewhat suspect. It has just sent one of its frequent fly cards to someone who has never used the airline. It was addressed to Westbourne Grove, London, W11, Greece.

Polish-speak

WHEN Marek Michaelski, English-speaking editor-in-chief of *Businessman*, Poland's leading business magazine, came to London at the invitation of the CBI on a one-month on-the-job study trip financed by the British government's Know-How Fund, he hardly expected to find himself working alongside one of his fellow countrymen. Upon his arrival at the CBI he was, however, welcomed by London-born Michael Dembinski, managing editor of *CBI News*, both of whose parents are Polish. The two journalists then discovered that their magazines were not without similarities. Michaelski has also admitted that he has learned a lot from his UK counterpart, but Dembinski's colleagues on the *CBI News* are mystified as to what, since their bi-lingual boss has been conducting all business with Michaelski in Polish.

CAROL LEONARD

BUSINESS LETTERS

Europe holds key to future energy

From Mr C. Gillibrand

Sir, I could not agree more with Professor Robinson (June 17) that regulation of privatised monopolies is a disastrous means of creating commercial dynamism in the energy sectors.

However, there is a proper role for government which has been often neglected during the years of Conservative rule; it is their duty not just to create free and competitive markets but also to sustain them, protecting them from economic pressures which may be driving them to a situation where one of the players in the market enjoys monopoly dominance.

The problem with a further break-up of the electricity generating industry and the putative fragmentation of the coal industry on privatisation is that the economies of scale will be minimised and research and development on energy technology, already weakened, will suffer a mortal blow. The likely outcome will be the creation of regional monopolies in the electricity generating industry into which the transmission and distribution businesses will also be amalgamated. Those remaining

units which are considered economically viable will be rapidly exploited by their private owners before the coal industry finally withers away.

The only way that they will be commercial imperatives and sufficient financing for research and development and also that competition can be introduced in reality in the United Kingdom and the other countries of Europe is for the formation of trans-national, effectively European, energy sector companies by takeover and merger.

Unless we rapidly seek European partnerships, UK companies will be excluded from the enormous commercial opportunities that exist after the signing of the European Energy Charter, which has inaugurated an era of co-operation between the countries of Western Europe and nations of Central and Eastern Europe. Our companies must compete in energy markets which even transcend the boundaries of the European Community.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER
GILLIBRAND,
25 Rothesay Court,
Harleyford Street,
SE11.

Customer is the focus of BT's service

From the Group Managing Director, BT

Sir, In his comprehensive piece on BT's global strategy (June 18), Mark Newman misinterprets remarks I made at a conference last year.

The theme of my speech was that success for a service company like BT can only come from putting our customers at the forefront of everything we do, whether those customers are residential, small businesses or multinational companies. A global

strategy is not an end in itself; it must be focused on the needs of customers.

This is precisely the strategy that BT is vigorously pursuing, as we seek to provide network services to our customers across the telecommunications markets of the world.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HEPHER,
Group Managing Director,
BT,
BT Centre
81 Newgate Street, EC1.

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50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			302.50	302.60	-0.10		122.60	122.70	-0.10		122.70	122.80	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			302.60	302.70	-0.10		122.70	122.80	-0.10		122.80	122.90	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			302.70	302.80	-0.10		122.80	122.90	-0.10		122.90	123.00	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			302.80	302.90	-0.10		122.90	123.00	-0.10		123.00	123.10	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			302.90	303.00	-0.10		123.00	123.10	-0.10		123.10	123.20	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			303.00	303.10	-0.10		123.10	123.20	-0.10		123.20	123.30	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			303.10	303.20	-0.10		123.20	123.30	-0.10		123.30	123.40	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			303.20	303.30	-0.10		123.30	123.40	-0.10		123.40	123.50	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			303.30	303.40	-0.10		123.40	123.50	-0.10		123.50	123.60	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			303.40	303.50	-0.10		123.50	123.60	-0.10		123.60	123.70	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			303.50	303.60	-0.10		123.60	123.70	-0.10		123.70	123.80	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			303.60	303.70	-0.10		123.70	123.80	-0.10		123.80	123.90	-0.10
50.00	50.00				Far East Growth	0.00			Far East Growth	0.00			303.70	303.80	-0.10		123.80	123.90	-0.10				

THE TIMES FRIDAY JUNE 19 1992

Portfolio**PLATINUM**

From your Portfolio Platinum card check your eight share price movements on this page. Turn the card over and check the daily dividend figure. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the daily prize money stands if you play the lottery procedure on the back of your card. Always keep the card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Semiguard	Industrial	
2	Westpac	Banks/Disc	
3	Nordnorktron	Water	
4	Anglo Pk	Drapery/Sex	
5	Caledonia Shy	Building/Rds	
6	Morrison (M)	Foods	
7	Widney	Industrial	
8	Daventry Vern	Monaco/Air	
9	Pionex	Industrial	
10	Spanex	Industrial	
11	Johnstone Press	Newspaper/Pub	
12	Cross Vinyls	Drapery/Sex	
13	Saint David	Prop/Finan	
14	Be Land	Property	
15	Eldridge P'A	Breweries	
16	Black	Electrical	
17	H&L	Tobacco	
18	News Corp	Newspaper/Pub	
19	Rodman's B'	Tobacco	
20	Land	Industrial	
21	Sovt TV	Leisure	
22	Granstream	Leisure	
23	Wimpeach	Paper/Print	
24	Pearson	Newspaper/Pub	
25	Vivex	Drapery/Sex	
26	SA Breweries	Breweries	
27	Whinhouse	Building/Rds	
28	Becta	Breweries	
29	Bodycon	Industrial	
30	Power Chaudhury	Industrial	
31	Eng China Cl	Industrial	
32	RNC Gp	Building/Rds	
33	Voler	Electrical	
34	Secto Gp	Industrial	
35	Thames TV	Leisure	
36	Gr Portman	Property	
37	Unisysgroup	Industrial	
38	Bulmer (H F)	Breweries	
39	Plastics	Electrical	
40	BICC	Electrical	
41	Uniglobe	Foods	
42	Halman D	Chem/Pha	
43	VSEL	Industrial	
44	Wassell	Industrial	

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Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend
Please make a note of your daily goals for the weekly dividend of £4,000 in TOMORROW's newspaper.

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT Total

Mr David Parker, of Westmore, Mr Michael O'Connell, of Hockley, Mr John Forsey, of Reading, and Mr Graeme Robinson, of BIFCO 140, shared the Portfolio Platinum prize yesterday. Each receive £2,000.

High Low Company Price +/- Net Yld % P/E

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

No	Company	Price	+/-	Net Yld	%	P/E
317	Abbey Nat	225	-1	1.5	1.4	115
318	Alfred Trust	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
319	Amherst (P)	205	-1	1.5	1.4	115
320	Barclays	205	-1	1.5	1.4	115
321	Bankers Trust	205	-1	1.5	1.4	115
322	Bank of Scotland	119	-1	1.5	1.4	115
323	Barclaycard	17	-1	1.5	1.4	115
324	Brown Brothers	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
325	Brown Brothers	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
326	Caird Allen	22	-1	1.5	1.4	115
327	Caird March	22	-1	1.5	1.4	115
328	Citibank	128	-1	1.5	1.4	115
329	Commerzbank	170	-1	1.5	1.4	115
330	Deutsche Bk	170	-1	1.5	1.4	115
331	Deutsche Bk	170	-1	1.5	1.4	115
332	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
333	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
334	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
335	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
336	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
337	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
338	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
339	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
340	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
341	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
342	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
343	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
344	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
345	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
346	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
347	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
348	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
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353	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
354	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
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356	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
357	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
358	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
359	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
360	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
361	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
362	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
363	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
364	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
365	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
366	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
367	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
368	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
369	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
370	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
371	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
372	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
373	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
374	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
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383	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
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385	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
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388	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
389	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
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391	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
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393	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
394	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
395	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
396	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
397	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
398	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
399	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
400	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
401	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
402	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
403	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
404	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
405	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
406	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
407	First Direct	157	-1	1.5	1.4	115
408</						

Kitting out the office at discount prices

BY DEREK HARRIS

THE second in a projected chain of stores, aiming to sell top-branded office products at discount prices to smaller businesses, has just opened in Colindale, north west London. Computers, software and office supplies, from chairs to paper clips, are being sold at discounts ranging from about 15 per cent to 70 per cent and averaging about a third off.

The chain trades as The Business Superstore and has two American backers familiar with this style of selling in America.

After a year's research into the needs of small businesses, a chain covering all the main conurbations in the United Kingdom is planned.

The first store to open was in Park Royal, west London, three months ago. Martin Nielson, the chief executive, this year expects to have several more stores in London and some in the provinces. Birmingham and Manchester are early targets. Expansion into continental Europe is also planned.

The store's philosophy is to keep costs down by a no-frills approach, although help in choosing products like computer software is at hand and products can be tried out in the store. The stores will concentrate on well-known brands in all the office supplies sectors.

Mr Nielson said: "One of the appeals for manufacturers in selling through us is that we offer

stores especially aimed at the smaller business market and thus offer them the chance of getting a bigger slice of that market."

The aim is to allow the small business to be able to buy top brands at the sort of discounts that until now only larger companies could command because of their high volume buying.

Mr Nielson claims that the superstores have no direct competitors because nobody has such a wide range of discounted goods. There are, however, other operations that discount in a particular sector such as stationery supplies.



"Oh yes, I'm going green — it'll make a change from just being in the red!"

BY VERONICA HEATH

FOUR years ago, Johnny Cooke-Hurle was farming 220 acres and running a dairy herd on his home farm at Starforth Hall, Teesdale.

The imposition of milk quotas led him to diversify and part with his dairy cows. What set him off on a new tack was that as an enthusiastic fisherman he liked the idea of smoking his catch.

Unable to find anybody to do the smoking, he found an old shed, where, having read about how to smoke trout, he rigged some smoking racks. Now he has a smokehouse in converted dairy buildings that turns out 200 smoked fish or fowl daily. He rents out 180 acres of his land and farms 50 acres himself.

The dairy buildings have been divided, one end being the smoke room and the other an area for preparation and packing. The Rural Development Commission advised on the dairy conversion. A third of the cost was covered by grants from the Ministry of Agriculture and Durham county council.

Mr Cooke-Hurle employs two full-time staff and works seven days a week himself. The whole family is involved in the business and annual turnover has now run into six figures.

The smokehouse is busier from October until Christmas, but sales are now running strongly throughout the year as the number of customers has increased. The busi-

ness now operates under the banner of the Teesdale Trencherman and personal deliveries are made within a 50-mile radius of Starforth, near Barnard Castle.

Public houses, hotels, delicatessens and private customers take regular deliveries and there is a thriving sideline in smoking customers' own food items. Mr Cooke-Hurle said: "We get some odd



Teesdale trencherman: Johnny Cooke-Hurle with a selection of his smoked produce

things to do — wild boar, goat, conger eel. One person asked me to try smoking mushrooms, but that was a failure."

Mr Cooke-Hurle is looking for food distributors with their own local outlets so that delivery could be arranged to key central points.

He believes that any farm diversification into a business venture demands a 100 per cent committ-

ment to succeed. He says lighting fires in the smokehouse is an art and that he has learned to tell, almost as if by instinct, what is going on in the smokehouse.

He said: "I have reached a stage when my subconscious tells me when something in the smoker is ready. The temperature outside is important as well as the direction of the wind."

Succeeding through recession is the theme of the 1992 franchisee of the year award organised by the British Franchise Association. Midland Bank has provided £25,000 sponsorship money with £10,000 in prizes. A £5,000 first prize will go to the winner who demonstrates outstanding achievement based on marketing and financial control during the past 12 months. Two additional prizes of £3,000 and £2,000 will go to runners-up.

Franchisors, whether they belong to the BFA or not, can nominate one franchisee from within their network. There is no entry fee. Completed entries must be submitted by the end of the month for the selection of finalists next month. The six finalists will be interviewed by the panel late next month and the winners will be announced in Birmingham on October 1 to mark the opening of the autumn National Franchise Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

□ Information in Welsh for people wanting to set up their own businesses is to be launched in four areas of Wales by Menter a Busnes with funding by Powys TEC and the Welsh Office. The areas are Dyffryn Nantlle, Machynlleth, Carmarthen and Cardiff. Details can be obtained from Hywel Evans (0970) 625561.

EDITOR DEREK HARRIS

071-481 1982

FAX 071-782 7828

BUSINESS FOR SALE

BUSINESS FOR SALE

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXPORTING?

OPTICARES

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS

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SCRIPT WRITER

INVESTORS REQUIRED

GENERAL

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EXPORTING?

£500K VENTURE CAPITAL & INVOLVEMENT

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BRIEFINGS

Succeeding through successive the theme of the 1992 franchise Brush Franchise Awards, Midland Bank has provided £5,000 sponsorship money a year will go to the winner's scheme based on marketing achievement during the period. Two additional prizes of £3,000 and £2,000 will be handed out.

Franchises, whether they're within one franchise or entry for a completed entry, must be submitted by the end of next month. The final results will be announced at the panel meeting in Birmingham, October 1 to mark the opening of the autumn National Franchise Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham.

Information on Welsh franchisees to be launched areas of Wales is: Monksbridge, with funding by Powys Tel.

Welsh Office, Cardiff, Wales can be obtained from Powys Tel.

0970 07561.

EDITOR DEREK HAG

BT 071-782 782

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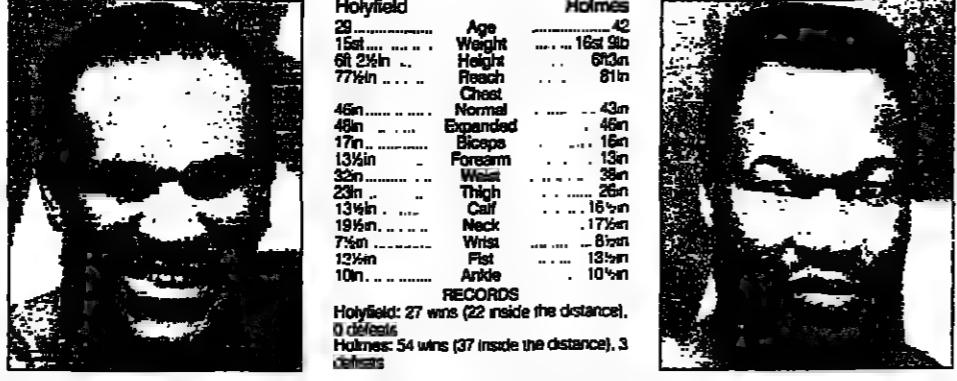
Holmes will emerge a rich loser from the clash of the heavyweights

FROM SRIKUMAR SEN
BOXING CORRESPONDENT
IN LAS VEGAS

LARRY Holmes's chances of becoming the first over-40 to regain the world heavyweight champion by upsetting Evander Holyfield here tonight are slim. After all, how can a former champion, twice retired, aged 42, and now a businessman, stand up to a champion in the peak of his career?

But such is the smell of sanction fees that it even makes boxing's world bodies give validity to a contest undertaken by Holmes simply to make money. Such the spell of big-time boxing that despite Holmes having very little strength, stamina and sharpness and is close to running on empty, experts baulk at giving the former champion no chance at all. Perhaps they feel it is best not to rule out the chances of the old man's "smarts" prevailing over the power of the champion 13 years younger.

Businessmen in this town are more realistic. Robert Walker, the race and sports book director of the Stardust, thinks that the bout is bad for boxing. "It's a sad statement



when we have to go to a guy who has been beaten to death and has to come out of retirement to fight for the heavyweight championship? What does it say for boxing?"

Very little. If Holyfield wins, they will say he beat a "bumb". If Holmes wins it will totally devalue the heavyweight title. For Holmes was wiped out in four rounds by Mike Tyson.

But Holmes the businessman, having negotiated a good deal — \$7 million for the purse and another \$3 million for "future rights to services" — is enjoying the scene.

The man who reigned for

seven years as world champion and almost beat Rocky Marciano's record of 49 wins in a row, said: "There's nothing happened in the ring that's not happened to me. I've been hit so bad that the air was sent out of my body. I've been knocked down and I've seen people's cameras flashes. Holyfield hasn't had all that happen to him. How is he going to react when all that happens to him?"

A misshapen Holmes, a bit like the shape of the pregnant man in the anti-smoking advertisement weighed in at 233lb (16st 9lb), 1lb heavier than when he beat Ray Mercer, the WBO champion, last February. Holyfield looking in tremendous shape, scaled 210lb (15st).

Holyfield's trainer, George Benton, was delighted with Holmes's weight. Benton doesn't expect the Holmes legs to carry him beyond three or four rounds. He said: "Holmes is going to be playing checkers, but we all know his legs are not what they used to be. Once he's hurt, Holyfield will jump on him." Holmes's reply to that is: "I don't need trainers like George Benton. I've been

around guys like Ali, Frazier and Norton. I have got moves Holyfield has never seen."

Holmes believes that Holyfield will be open to the right counter. "I've seen him in trouble several times against George Foreman and Ben Cooper," Holmes said, "and I am a better fighter than Foreman and a much better fighter than Cooper."

Despite these claims Holmes, who could get off the floor to win in the old days, does not take punches too well any more. The blows from Tyson did him no good at all. Mercer had him in trouble with the first solid blow of the contest.

Holyfield should win inside the distance or on points but much will depend on how soon Holmes's stamina is spent. If he starts to puff Holyfield will "take him out", but if he gets his second wind, Holyfield could have his work cut out and be trailing at the end. I expect a good sharp opening from Holmes, but by the third or fourth round for the old man to be adopting spoiling tactics and looking to survive. It is unlikely that he will stay beyond the sixth.

□ Sky Sport will be showing the championship contest live.

HOCKEY

Injuries force changes in Olympic build-up

INTERNATIONAL competition returns today to Milton Keynes, where at Woughton-on-the-Green, the British men and women continue their preparation for the Olympic Games (Sydney Friskin writes).

Over the next three days the men will face Egypt, Spain and Germany in a tournament billed as the Milton Keynes Challenge. The women will play France today and on Sunday.

ROWING

Henley avoids Olympic fallout

By MIKE ROSEWELL

FEARS of a smaller than usual Henley Regatta, because of the approaching Olympic Games, were dispelled yesterday when the stewards announced a record entry of 505 crews.

Bachelor expects to be fit for the two matches against Spain at Terrassa, the Olympic venue, later this month.

Jackie McWilliams, who has been out through injury, returns to the British women's squad for the matches against France.

The United States, with 30

crews, provides the largest overseas team. There are four entries from the new Russian federation, and South African rowers return to the event.

Trident, the South African Olympic eight, will be one of seven crews in the Grand, which will also be contested by the German and British lightweight eights who finished first and third in Lucerne last weekend.

An entry of 53 for the Diamond Sculls will be re-

duced to 16 by qualifying races. Rorie Henderson, who has failed to achieve Olympic selection, spearheads the British challenge. Paul Reedy, of Melbourne University, will be hoping to continue Australia's enviable record in this event and Brendon Dolan, Ireland's new lightweight sculler, who reached the Lucerne final, is also on the list.

The new event for junior quads has attracted 18 entries, one of them from Sweden.

Huntingdon completes Gold Cup double

Drum Taps survives attack to take glory

By RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

DRUM Taps defied the breeding pundits and an attempted attack from Arcadian Heights to land the Gold Cup in tremendous style at Royal Ascot yesterday.

The victory provided Lord Huntingdon with a marvellous double in the premier race of the meeting, following his success last year with Indian Queen, and elevated the West Isley trainer to the elite of his profession.

As the six runners lined up for the grueling two-and-a-half mile group one race, the main doubt surrounding Drum Taps was his ability to stay the distance. In the end the much-travelled six-year-

old, partnered by Frankie Dettori, faced a far more serious threat.

Arcadian Heights, who earlier this year nipped off half a finger from the hand of David Loder, assistant trainer to Geoff Wragg, does not like being beaten. And he resorts to violence to make his point.

The

equine equivalent of Jaws lunged at Michael Roberts on Luchiroverte at Doncaster in March and managed to grab hold of the jockey's weight-cloth for a couple of strides. Yesterday, as the runners bunched up approaching the straight, Arcadian Heights attempted, without success, to nip the quarters of Drum Taps

— or Dettori — as the partnership moved out to challenge.

The incident landed Wragg before the stewards, the trainer having given an undertaking that Arcadian Heights, the two-length runner-up to Drum Taps, would wear a net muzzle in future races.

Lord Huntingdon, who has

a strike rate second only to Henry Cecil, has enjoyed a wonderful meeting following his Royal Hunt Cup triumph with Colour Sergeant. Racing's most public stage has given him the chance to show off his undoubted talents to the full.

Drum Taps will now be prepared for an autumn campaign culminating in another attempt at the Japan Cup, invitation permitting.

"We felt he has got such a relaxed attitude to racing and training that he had a fair chance of staying the trip and that this was his best chance of winning a group one in England," Lord Huntingdon said.

Dettori commented: "When we came round the turn I heard Walter Swinburn [rider of Arcadian Heights] shout and scream. Later he told me his horse was just inches away from nibbling me."

Armandino lost her maiden tag in style by making all the running to land the Ribblesdale Stakes for Clive Britain and Michael Roberts. The key to her success has been hours spent swimming rather than cantering and Britain pinpointed the Irish Oaks as her next target.

Source of Light was beaten 20 lengths by Peto at Wolverhampton on his last run but made nonsense of that form when accelerating past Wild Fire to win the King George V Stakes for Roger Charlton.

"Wolverhampton had had a lot of rain and Source of Light loves firm ground. He didn't operate on the soft," the trainer explained.

Niche continues Carnarvon run

By MICHAEL SEELEY

LORD Carnarvon's remarkable Royal Ascot continued yesterday when Lester Piggott rode Niche to a head defeat of Silver Wizard, the 5-4 favourite, in the Norfolk Stakes.

The chairman of Newbury racecourse had also seen his scarlet, blue and white colours carried to victory by Lyric Fantasy in the Queen Mary Stakes on Wednesday.

In his capacity as the Queen's racing manager, he had been responsible for Colour Sergeant, the winner of the Hunt Cup. And Drum Taps, the horse he had owned with Will Farish III and had sold to a Japanese golf course developer, had now won the Ascot Gold Cup.

Punters were on good terms with themselves throughout the day and backers ended on a winning note when Richard Hills parmered the 2-1 favourite, Piggott, 17 times joint or outright leading Royal Ascot

ATHLETICS

Backley learning how to cope as the pressure increases

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

STEVE Backley is good at coping with setbacks. Last August he suffered his first humiliation as the world's leading javelin thrower when he failed to qualify for the world championship final.

It was a fall from a considerable height for the International Amateur Athletic Federation's male world athlete of the year — yet he came back to set a Commonwealth record and a world record in the next four months.

Tonight at the TSB Challenge in Edinburgh, Backley begins a sequence of competitions designed to bring him to a peak in Barcelona. "I am pleased with the way everything is going," he said, adding that he had been throwing as far as ever in training.

More important, after shoulder, leg and Achilles injuries in the past year, he is throwing pain free. A torn leg adductor was at the root of his Tokyo failure but, he believes, should not have prevented him from reaching the final. Trying not to worsen his injury, he set himself the target of a distance which he thought

would be enough to qualify, but he underestimated what would be needed.

"It was a hard way to learn, but I am 23 and I have maybe three Olympics and world championships left, so I can still do a lot of damage," he said. Now that rough-tail javelins have been banned, Backley feels more settled.

There was an element of luck with the rough javelin," Backley said. He, Jan Zelezny and Seppo Raita all set world records with the rough model.

Does that make him the world's best javelin thrower? Not by his reckoning. "To me the best guy is the one who goes out under pressure in the major championships and wins," Backley said. "There is far more credibility to being world or Olympic champion than being a world record holder."

□ The IAAF yesterday banned Yugoslav athletes from all international competition in keeping with the UN resolutions. Yugoslavia, now consisting of Serbia and Montenegro, was originally barred from international team competition, and the IAAF ban extends that to individual competitors.

It resulted in a record run of

YACHTING

Peyron in first by a full day

FROM BARRY PICKTHALL
IN NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

LOIC Peyron, the 32-year-old French yachtsman swept into Newport, Rhode Island, early yesterday, a day ahead of his nearest rivals, to win the Europe 1 singlehanded transatlantic race.

His 60ft Nigel Irens-designed trimaran, Fujicolor, crossed the Breneton Tower finish line at 12:35 GMT to post a time of 11 days 1 hour 35 minutes and set an average speed of 10.7 knots for the 3,000-mile crossing. This was the first big solo victory for the Peyron, whose previous best performance had been second place in the 1989-90 Globe Challenge non-stop round-the-world race.

Facing the French press on the dockside, Peyron suggested that it was his experience in that race that gave him the winning edge this time. "Four days ago we ran into the area for icebergs. I've been in the ice before and am not worried by it. The conditions were perfect and I pressed the boat hard, probably harder than everyone else."

It resulted in a record run of 351 miles and during those 24 hours the British-designed trimaran averaged 14.6 knots, opening up a 20-mile lead over her nearest rivals. Paul Vatine, aboard Haute Normandie, and Francis Joyon, sailing another British-designed trimaran, Banque Populaire,

Peyron spent three quarters of the race on deck, catnapping for short periods in the small cuddy that provide his only shelter on deck. This preoccupation for driving the boat night and day almost cost him the race last Saturday.

The boat developed a leak around the centreboard. The first I knew of the problem was when the boat began to feel sluggish, pounding heavily into the waves. I went below and found more than two tons of water in the main hull," he said. The electric bilge pump failed to work, forcing him to bucket the water out by hand.

RESULT: 1. *Fujicolor*, F. Peyron, FR, 11 days 1 hr 35 mins; 2. *Haute Normandie*, P. Vatine, FR, 207 miles; 3. *Banque Populaire* (F. Joyon, FR); 4. *Parma* (J. Bourgois, FR); 5. *Doublette* (P. Goues, FR); 6. *Monohull*; *Coccolobo d'Aquitaine* (F. Perrier, FR); 7. *30* (J. Bourgois, FR); 8. *Queen Anne's Battery* (M. Geron, GB); 9. *Siemens* (P. Lejeune, FR); 10. *Discovery* (A. Wynne-Thomas, IRL); 11. *Condor* (M. Grimaldi, IRL); 12. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 13. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 14. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 15. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 16. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 17. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 18. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 19. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 20. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 21. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 22. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 23. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 24. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 25. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 26. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 27. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 28. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 29. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 30. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 31. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 32. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 33. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 34. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 35. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 36. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 37. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 38. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 39. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 40. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 41. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 42. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 43. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 44. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 45. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 46. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 47. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 48. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 49. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 50. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 51. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 52. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 53. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 54. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 55. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 56. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 57. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 58. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 59. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 60. *Le Géant* (C. Cudennec, FRA); 61. *Le*

S FRIDAY JUNE 19 1992
Gold Cup double
survives
ke glory

CORRESPONDENT

Frankie D'Alfonso, as the jockey moved out to challenge, the steward landed his whip to give an order that Arcadian Heights, two-length runner-up in four races, had been beaten.

Lord Huntingdon, who had won the Gold Cup twice, was in the lead when the race was over.

Dunlop, who has

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Gatting's latest century is rather special

Warwickshire are first battered and then bemused

By JACK BAILEY

COVENTRY (final day of three): Middlesex (21 pts) beat Warwickshire (7) by 226 runs

WARWICKSHIRE will look back to Thursday, June 18 as one of their worst days in the 1992 season. They will think of two names that have been around a long time — Mike Gatting and John Emburey — and one whose career lays largely ahead — Charles Taylor; and they will still wonder how, facing fourth-innings task of scoring 353 to win on a still good pitch, they collapsed so utterly as to fail to get halfway there, losing their last seven wickets for 24 runs, the last six of these in only 19 balls.

Perhaps it was Gatting who destroyed their spirit. Certainly, he put it severely to the test with his second century of the match, the first time he has achieved such a feat. Carrying on from his overnight 72, he added a further 91 in just over an hour. Gatting scored these runs out of 122 put on with Ramprakash, and an awesome display of hitting was.

Mere statistics cannot convey the extent to which he put Warwickshire to the sword.

Century is rued by Cairns

By GEOFFREY WHEELER

RARELY, if ever, can a player have completed a first championship century for his county with the reluctance that Chris Cairns, of Nottinghamshire, showed at Trent Bridge yesterday.

The New Zealand all-rounder made no secret of his belief that it was time for his captain, Tim Robinson, to declare against Lancashire after Cairns and Derek Randall, who also made a hundred, had put their side well over 200 ahead.

After an over in which Cairns hit two sixes against Atherton to reach 91, he began to walk towards the pavilion. But still no signal came. Cairns squatted on the pitch, took his helmet off and put his head in his hands.

When Cairns completed his century and the innings was finally closed, Lancashire needed 300 in 44 overs. Not surprisingly, the game was drawn.

A scintillating innings of 80 in 82 balls from David Gower gave Hampshire just a glimpse of victory over Leicestershire at Grace Road, but they finished 15 short of their target of 309 with one wicket remaining.

Northamptonshire, who could have joined Hampshire at the top of the table by beating Somerset at Bath, set too stiff a target — 324 in 69 overs — to interest Chris Tavaré, who shut up the game after the loss of two wickets to Roberts.

Another five-wicket return from Phil Newport, who has 34 wickets this season, helped Worcestershire to their first victory, although Glamorgan made them fight at New Road. Hugh Morris completed his third century of the season before Tim Curtis reached 1,000 runs as Worcestershire knocked off the 83 required.

	P	W	L	D	BI	BI	pts
Northants (10)	7	5	5	0	16	16	58
Yorkshire (14)	7	5	5	0	23	23	75
Essex (1)	0	0	1	0	0	0	75
Warwicks (0)	7	0	7	0	21	21	75
Leics (16)	7	4	4	1	19	19	75
Kent (8)	7	4	4	0	10	21	71
Gloucester (12)	7	4	4	0	18	18	55
Notts (4)	7	3	4	0	18	18	52
Sussex (11)	7	3	4	0	18	18	52
Worcesters (7)	7	1	6	0	18	18	52
Derbyshire (9)	6	4	4	1	16	17	51
Surrey (8)	6	1	6	1	16	17	44
Worcester & Gloucester records included							
1991 positions in brackets							

made against bowlers who were doing their level best to get him out. And it was an innings which few others could have played. How far England's loss is a gain for Middlesex may be gauged from the fact that his season's 870 runs have been scored at an average of nearly 117.

There were few thoughts other than of a thrilling chase for runs by Warwickshire when the other two Middlesex bogeymen entered the picture.

Emburey was bowling with a strong cross wind to aid his away drifter and there was enough purchase in the pitch for the odd ball to straighten, and that was too much for the Warwickshire middle order. In ten balls, bowled shortly after lunch, he accounted for Tossie and Ostler, and once Taylor had got rid of Reeve and Lloyd, hustling, had chased a wide ball into the hands of point, the writing was on the wall.

Two good catches round the corner to get rid of Rarcliffe and Piper brought Emburey's haul to five for 23. Taylor polished off the tail as all good young fast bowlers should. The last four wickets had fallen for no runs and Warwickshire went off to vent their spleen in the nets.

but they are a useful guide. His undefeated 163 came from 169 balls and was scored in 150 minutes. Coventry is not a large ground, but six sixes and 18 fours was a prodigious tally.

Yesterday morning, Booth, the Warwickshire slow left-arm bowler, and, in these circumstances, something of a sacrificial lamb, was hit straight for six by Gatting off the fifth ball of the day. Intentions announced. Gatting waited a while before taking 24 of the 27 runs scored off another Booth over, three sixes forming a large part of the mayhem.

Gatting's 51st championship hundred may not have been made against the best attack in the world, but it was.

Mere statistics cannot con-

vey the extent to which he put Warwickshire to the sword.

Time galore for a concocted finish

By IVO TENNANT

all his previous first class cricket this season, Hooper was on before him in both innings. Yet by dint of cussed perseverance, a little flight and the support of his close field, Davis returned the best figures of his career, seven for 99.

Two winters ago, when at the end of a contract, Davis discussed with Gloucestershire the possibility of joining them. In footballing parlance, they failed to agree terms. So he stayed with Kent and has since played his part in helping them reach the Benson and Hedges Final.

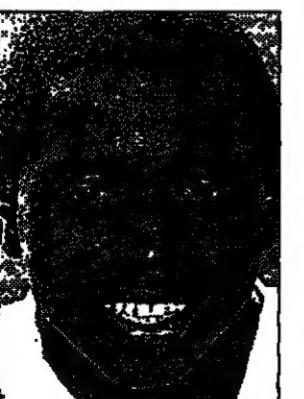
As for the declaration, it was far from ungenerous, for Gloucestershire's initial timidity. Athey, given the chance of playing a long innings owing to Hinks' groin strain, managed 33 in 36 overs before Davis lured him down the pitch. Wright had an awful smear at the same bowler, as if conscious that if he did not lead them to their target, no one else would.

That proved to be the case, for all Hodgson's imperturbability and some exuberant hitting from Alleyne. His pulls and drives off Hooper brought the asking rate back into perspective until, having reached 69, he sliced Davis to a boundary point.

No doubt Alleyne had been expected to do too much. Scott spent 33 overs making 27 and when he and Walsh were out in the first of the last 20 overs, Kent began to crowd the bat. Hancock went leg before to Davis, sweeping with the spin, and Hinks, batting with a runner, was taken at silly mid-off. Somehow the last pair blocked the final seven overs.

Gloucestershire have sent an official letter severely rebuking their seamer, Andy Babington, after a ball-hurting incident in a Sunday League game at Swindon at the weekend.

For Davis is not unwooded. He took, in fact, as many wickets yesterday as in



Alleyne: joyous hitting

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TODAY

Second Cornhill Test match

11.00 over maximum

LORD'S: England v Pakistan

Britannic Assurance county championship

11.0, 110 overs minimum

BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Warwickshire

BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire v Essex

OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Middlesex

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Warwickshire

BATH: Somerset v Surrey

HORSHAM: Sussex v Durham

WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Yorkshire

Other matches

11.30 to 8.30

FENNER'S: Cambridge University v Kent

THE PARKS: Oxford University v Glamorgan

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Millom: Cumberland v Herefordshire

BAIN CLARKSON TROPHY: Cheltenham: Derbyshire v Lancashire

Northampton: Northamptonshire v Durham

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Other matches

11.30 to 8.30

FENNER'S: Cambridge University v Kent

FRIDAY JUNE 19 1992

HUGH ROUTLEDGE

Pakistan's bowlers seize control at Lord's

England slump after making a perfect start

BY ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

LORD'S (first day of five; England won toss): Pakistan, with all first-innings wickets in hand, are 224 runs behind England

SHORTLY after lunch at Lord's yesterday, England were proceeding with a serenity which suggested the Pakistani bowling held none of the promised terrors. Shortly after tea, the illusion was shattered, and this second Cornhill Test adopted a course which will not easily be reversed.

From 123 without loss, England plumped for an inadequate 255 all out. The legacy of a commanding opening stand between two players at the peak of their form was a chaotic collapse, initiated by Wasim Akram but executed with ruthless aggression by Waqar Younis.

This was the real Waqar, not the diffident shadow who represented him at Edgbaston fortnight ago. In this mood, as many opponents of Surrey last season will testify, he is a match-winner, possibly incomparable in the modern game.

He began his third spell by dismissing Botham, Lewis and Lamb in consecutive overs, each one confounded by his ability to bowl full fast inswingers. The spell brought Waqar four for 31, and his final analysis of five for 91 nourishes his dream of becoming the first Pakistani to take ten wickets in a Lord's Test.

It was bowling of the highest class to set before a near capacity crowd on a bright but breezy first day, England can take comfort from that. But Graham Gooch, who had

chosen to bat in the hope that a big total would allow his bowlers to exploit a suspect bounce later in the game, will still be properly dismasted that his copiously laid foundations crumbled so swiftly.

Gooch has such a prolific record at Lord's that he must believe he will make a century every time he walks to the middle here. Alec Stewart is on such a high that he must believe he will make a century wherever and whenever he bats. It looked that way, too, as an opening pairing born last winter of anxious compromise reaffirmed its suddenly mature status.

The light was poor early on, and conditions seemed made for bowling but the new ball was squandered. Pakistan held back Waqar, who is more effective with an older ball, but when he was summoned for the 14th over, Gooch instantly dispatched him twice to the cover boundary.

A rare short ball, from Akram, was pulled for four with the satisfying pistol-crack of Gooch's bat and the advent of leg spin was treated with similar disdain, Mushtaq being square-cut imperiously to take Gooch past 50 with his tenth-four.

Gooch resumed after lunch as if his regulation Lord's century was a mere formality. Waqar was pulled for two fours in an over and Akram punched through extra cover off the back foot. Then, as if distressed by an announcement of Essex's innings defeat in Leeds, he went back to a quicker one from Akram and was bowled via an inside edge.

Waqar responded, increasing his speed and looking desperately unlucky to have a leg-before appeal against Stewart rejected. But Hick struck him cleanly through the infield on both sides of the wicket and was looking encouragingly confident until trying to pull Waqar from outside off-stump and spooning a catch to mid-on.

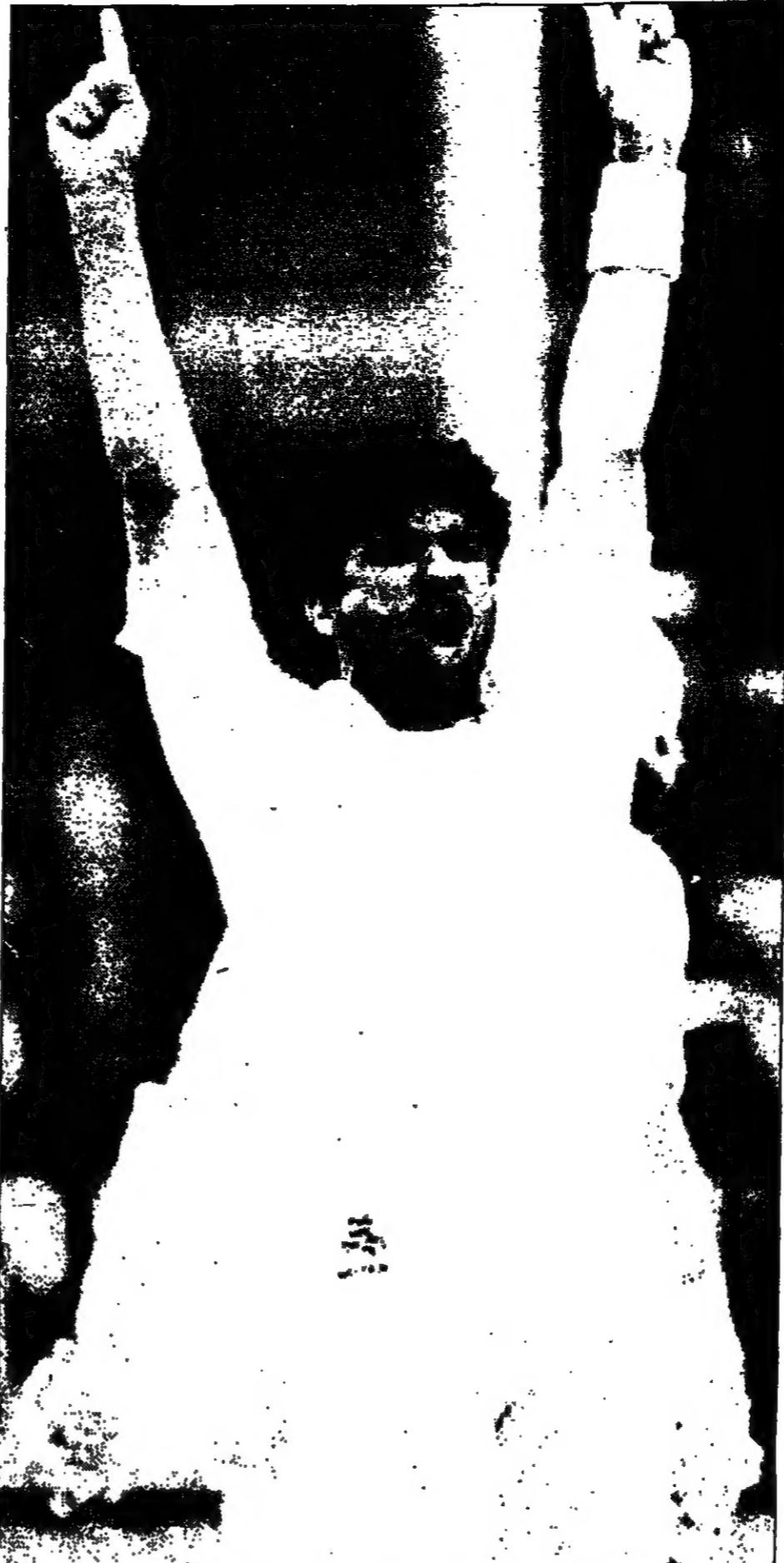
Akram struck again in the ninth over of a persevering spell, slanting the ball across Smith's rigid defensive stroke and having him well caught, low down at third slip. Now, much depended on Stewart but in the last over of the session, with a fifth hundred in six Tests in sight, he drove at Mushtaq without getting to the pitch and was caught by Miandad at extra cover.

The afternoon had thus been taken by Pakistan as conclusively as had the morning by England. The destiny of the evening session was in doubt only for as long as it took Waqar to destroy what remained of England's middle order.

Botham and Lamb were bowled playing loosely and Lewis departed hopping, having been hit on the foot by the trademark Waqar yorker. When DeFreitas steered a now rampant Waqar to second slip, it was left to Mushtaq to mop up a tail which Russell had tried manfully to sustain.

Seven overs remained for England to claw back some lost ground. They had the chance, too, but Botham put down a hot catch at gully when Ramiz slashed at the wayward Malcolm, and the day ended with Pakistan in enviable control.

It may well be that the



Hitting the target: Waqar Younis shows delight after dismissing Botham

ENGLAND v PAKISTAN

England won toss

ENGLAND: First Innings

	6s	4s	2s	Min	Balls	Wkts
*G A Gooch b Wasim	6	0	13	132	98	
Inside edge onto leg stump						
A J Stewart c Javed b Mushtaq	74	0	12	240	173	
Upset catch to set down						
G A Hick c Javed b Waqar	13	0	1	39	21	
Sliced attempted pull to mid on						
R A Smith c sub (Rashid) b Wasim	9	0	2	23	19	
Off face to front to third slip						
A. Lewis b Waqar	90	0	5	74	66	
Fast off cutter						
I Botham b Waqar	2	0	0	14	8	
Swinging yorker						
C C Lewis lbw b Waqar	2	0	0	9	12	
Swinging yorker						
T R C Russell not out	22	0	3	55	36	
Extras (b 6, lb 12, nb 5)						27
Total (222 min, 76.1 overs)						256

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-123 (Stewart 54), 2-153 (Stewart 54), 3-172 (Stewart 82), 4-177 (Lamb 13), 5-213 (Lamb 23), 6-221 (Lamb 26), 7-232 (Russell 6), 8-342 (Russell 13), 9-347 (Russell 14).

BOWLING: Wasim 19-5-49-2 (nb 9) (5-1-27), 10-22-2 (nb 2) (6-1-19), 5-1-12-0, 3-1-6-0; Waqar 21-4-61-5 (5-1-25), 7-2-35-1, 9-31-4; Mushtaq 19-1-67-2 (3-0-16), 18-1-47-1; Mushtaq 3-0-1 (1-0-1); Rashid 2-0-1.

INTERMEDIATE SCORES: 50 in 57 min, 154 overs, 100 in 112 min, 294 overs. Lunch: 108-0 (Gooch 50), Stewart 38), 29 overs. 150 in 173 min, 40 overs. Tea: 197-4 (Lamb 13), 37 overs. 203 in 243 min, 98.1 overs. 250 in 316 min, 73.1 overs. Innings closed at 5.22.

PAKISTAN: First Innings

	6s	4s	2s	Min	Balls	Wkts
Aamer Sohail not out	10	0	2	32	23	
Ramiz Rahe not out	23	0	4	32	20	
Extras (nb 1)						1

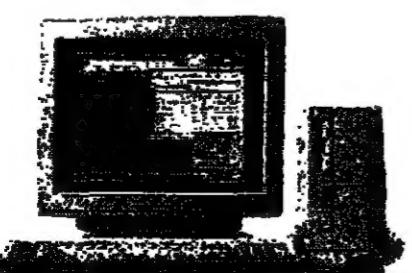
Total (no wkts, 32 min, 7 overs) 31

Asif Mushtaq, Javed Miandad, Salim Malik, Inzamam-ul-Haq, Wasim Akram, Tahir Khan, Mushtaq Ahmed, Waqar Younis and Ajib Javed to bat.

BOWLING: DeFreitas 4-2-11-0 (nb 1); Malcolm 3-0-10.

Umpires: B Duckworth and J H Hampshire.

How to get to the Sun.



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Early starters profit from helpful conditions

FROM MITCHELL PLATT
GOLF CORRESPONDENT
IN MONTEREY

DAVID Feherty made an encouraging start to his first US Open golf championship when he gathered three birdies in his first six holes on the Pebble Beach course here yesterday.

It hoisted him onto the leader-board on a still morning when mist shrouded the Gabilan range of mountains and the championship contenders were able to take advantage of the favourable conditions.

Lanny Wadkins, who won the USPGA championship when it was held on this

course in 1977, had four birdies in his first six holes, and Phil Mickelson, making his debut as a professional, and Raymond Floyd were among others to make good starts.

Feherty has changed his putting for the first time in 12 years, employing a Tad Moore model, as favoured by Severiano Ballesteros, rather than his faithful Bull's-eye, and he two-pumped from 45 feet at the 2nd for his first birdie. He went on to hole from seven feet at the 5th and to chip and putt the long 6th.

Ronan Rafferty struggled to find his touch on the greens. He was out in 35, one under par, but he played

much better than his score suggests. He started with a birdie at the 1st, hitting a nine-iron to six feet, and salvaged a par from a bunker at the 2nd, but his putting betrayed him at each of the next three holes. He hit a huge drive at the 3rd, cutting the corner of the dog-leg, to rest some 60 yards beyond Peter Jacobsen and Tom Lehman, his playing partners, and little more than that from the green, but having pitched to ten feet he missed the putt.

Rafferty had the chance of a birdie from six feet at the 4th. He allowed that one to get away, and at the next he contrived to take three putts

from six feet, missing from two feet, to drop a shot. The Irishman, however, appeared composed, chattering on most holes with Jacobsen, as he put behind him the memory of his last US Open. Then, he excused himself after nine holes of the second round, telling his partners that he was going to the lavatory. He forgot to say that it was in Sunningdale.

Rafferty is determined to make an impression in the major championships and he could not have wished for easier conditions when he set out a few minutes before 8am local time, while the seagulls were still searching for breakfast.

Taylor learns nothing from his indecision

FROM DAVID MILLER
IN STOCKHOLM

GRAHAM Taylor's reflections on defeat took us back to Alf Ramsey and the World Cup of 1970. England have nothing to learn from Brazil. In football, as in life, the more things change, the more they remain the same.

Would it not be better, Taylor thought out loud, for England to be more true to themselves and play the English way? Ramsey was, in effect, saying the same when he asserted that there was no point in trying to copy Brazil. The fun of the game, as well as the achievements, come from being different, being Latin or Slavic or Anglo-Saxon. Or Nordic.

What is worrying about Taylor's question, and therefore about his continuation in charge of England's preparations for the next World Cup, is less a matter of whether he may be right, but that he is asking it. He should have decided upon the answer at the time he started the job.

It is too much to suggest that the Football Association

should have asked him his intentions when interviewing him, because it is less likely to have the answer than he. It is like appointing an artistic director to a ballet company: the trustees cannot be exactly sure what they are going to find being created on stage until it happens.

The most fundamental responsibility of any national coach — who, ironically, has no opportunity for coaching — is that he should remove the doubts, at least for the players. Ramsey was like Mrs Thatcher: he always knew, right or wrong, which way he was going. Taylor, in the manner of Don Revie and often Bobby Robson, has given the impression of changing his mind every match, which in a championship means every 48 hours. How can the players hope to respond?

Every manager who embarks upon this almost impossible task means well, none more so than the agreeable former manager of Lincoln City, Watford and Aston Villa.

Unless a national manager-coach wins, and continues winning, he will be regarded, given the nationalistic emotions of those who follow his every move, as unsuccessful. This will now be true of Michel Platini, never mind that his France side won every qualifying match; and it is true of Taylor, even though under his direction England have lost only two matches in 24.

Taylor, in my opinion, has

Thompson makes his last fling abroad

DALEY Thompson, the world record holder and twice Olympic champion, will make one last effort to compete in his fifth Olympics by contesting a decathlon abroad before the British team for Barcelona is picked a week on Sunday (David Powell writes). He must obtain an Olympic qualifying score of 7,850 points to be selected.

A month ago, Thompson, aged 33, dislocated his left collarbone, damaging ligaments and tendons, in a training fall over a hurdle.

Thompson, who was beaten between 1978 and 1987, has not completed a

decathlon since the Seoul Olympic Games four years ago, when he was fourth.

"By Barcelona I could be in with a chance of a silver medal," Thompson said last month.

He thought Dan O'Brien, of the United States, would be too good for him.

NEXT WEEK IN THE TIMES

A 16-page colour guide to Wimbledon including profiles of the leading players, the master strokes of the modern game, the full singles draw and television coverage.

player in succession to make a two there when he coaxed the ball in from six feet. But Rafferty gave a shot back at the 9th.

Sandy Lyle enjoyed an adventure at the 2nd, escaping with a par after hitting his second shot into a deep hollow.

The Scot drove into the trees at the 3rd, but he still made a birdie by holing from 18 feet. He was further encouraged by another birdie at the 6th, and kept up the momentum with a third at the 7th.

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